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U.S. WARNED AGAINST UNILATERAL TEXTILE CONTROLS

OW131350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1334 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA) -- Li Dengshan, leader of the Chinese delegation to the Sino-U.S. textiles negotiations, today charged the U.S. side with lacking sincerity in the week's negotiations that ended today. "The U.S. side is responsible for the failure of our fourth round of talks to reach agreement," he told XINHUA. He advised the U.S. side not to take unilateral action pending agreement. "Should the U.S. side obstinately impose unilateral controls, the Chinese side will have to respond strongly," he warned.

Li Dengshan recalled that even before the present round of talks had begun, the U.S. side had on December 28, 1982, made public, despite China's objections, details of the proposed unilateral restrictions on Chinese textile exports to the U.S. in an attempt to force China to accept the U.S. terms. The negotiations therefore had started in an extremely unfavorable atmosphere that had been created by the U.S. side.

During the negotiations, the U.S. side persisted in the position it had taken in the third round of talks, he said. While demanding that the Chinese side make big concessions on a number of important matters, the U.S. delegation, claiming that "its authorization has not been changed", was reluctant to move forward, made only symbolic concessions, and even took a step back on certain questions.

This showed that the U.S. side lacked sincerity for reaching agreement through negotiations, although it professed such sincerity, Li Dengshan said. Even worse, the U.S. delegation, going back on its own commitment not to reduce the previous quotas, proposed cutting the quota for one major category of Chinese textile exports. Naturally, the proposal had been rejected by the Chinese side, he said.

Faced with such unfavorable conditions, the Chinese delegation nevertheless had made great efforts for the negotiations to succeed so as to continue developing Sino-U.S. trade as a whole. To show its sincerity, the Chinese side, when asked by the U.S. side to increase the number of restricted items to at least 20 categories, made a major concession by agreeing to discuss expanding the coverage from 21 categories to 28. The Chinese side also made fairly big concessions on limiting the level, annual growth and other matters.

All these efforts and concessions by the Chinese side, however, did not receive a favorable response from the U.S. side, Li Dengshan continued. The U.S. side made no response to some Chinese proposals, and on other issues it raised new and unacceptable demands after the Chinese side had made concessions in the light of U.S. proposals. All this showed that the U.S. side bore the responsibilities for the failure to reach agreement during the negotiations, Li Dengshan said.

Since this round of negotiations was very short and there were difficulties, the Chinese delegation proposed that the two sides hold consultations to make interim arrangements before an agreement was reached. However, this reasonable proposal failed to get a response from the U.S. side. This showed clearly that the U.S. side did not want to solve the problem but was stepping up its trade discrimination and restrictions against the Chinese side, Li Dengshan said.

Though the current round of negotiations yielded no positive result, the Chinese side continued to hope that the U.S. side would change its attitude about a new round of negotiations, he said. However, negotiations needed first of all sincerity, sincerity shown in concrete actions.

"We are willing to continue negotiations," Li Dengshan said. "But it is meaningless and fruitless to ask only the Chinese side to make concessions while the U.S. side makes no substantial concessions."

RECENT RESIGNATIONS FROM REAGAN CABINET NOTED

OW130241 Beijing XINHUA in English 0228 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Washington, January 12 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Richard Schweiker resigned today as the fourth of Reagan's original 13 Cabinet secretaries to leave his job. The announcement was made by President Reagan at a hurriedly arranged ceremony. Both Reagan and Schweiker declined to say whether the resignation has anything to do with the administration's budget issue or personalities.

However, the press here observed that Schweiker's resignation took place at a time when dispute within and outside the administration over the Social Security issue is sharpening and the challenge to the secretary's job is mounting. Schweiker is replaced by former Congresswoman Margaret Heckler.

Meanwhile, Eugene Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and chief of the administration's team negotiating with the Soviet Union, also resigned today. He had been under fire from a number of conservative Republican senators, who last week forced the ouster of his deputy, Robert Grey. Rostow, a Democrat, responded by accusing them of trying to take over the agency.

Last week Drew Lewis resigned as secretary of transportation, and Reagan named White House official Elizabeth Dole to succeed him. Lewis was reportedly not happy with his job and asked to get a senior one in the administration, but was turned down by the President.

Previously Secretary of State Alexander Haig was replaced by George Shultz and Energy Secretary James Edwards by Donald Hodel.

It was reported that Labor Secretary Raymond Donovan, Budget Director David Stockman and one or two other Cabinet members will quit before long.

Donovan was investigated last year by a special prosecutor over the allegations that he had ties with organized crime before joining the Reagan administration. The special prosecutor announced last September that he could find "no credible evidence" about the allegations.

Recently, White House Chief of Staff James Baker said in public that Donovan should resign.

ZHOU JIANNAN FETES DPRK MACHINE DELEGATION

OW112056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Zhou Jiannan, Chinese minister of machine-building industry, gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening for a government delegation of the machine industry from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Korean guests are here to hold talks with their Chinese counterparts on technical cooperation in machine-building. The delegation, led by Yi Tae-paek, vice-chairman of the Machine Industry Commission, arrived here this morning.

In their toasts at the banquet, both Zhou Jiannan and Yi Tae-paek said that the delegation's visit to China would contribute to the promotion of friendship between the two peoples and to the further development of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Present at the meeting and banquet were Wei Yuming, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the D.P.R.K. Embassy here.

JAPAN'S NAKASONE RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SEOUL

OW121942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone returned home this afternoon after a two-day visit to South Korea.

According to press reports here, Yasuhiro Nakasone held talks with Chon Tu-hwan during his visit to Seoul in which Nakasone agreed to lend South Korea \$4 billion.

The joint communique issued this afternoon said the two sides recognized the tension existing on the Korean Peninsula and "shared the view that peace and stability on the peninsula are essential to peace and stability in North Asia including Japan." The two sides should strive for a good-neighborly relationship between them, it said.

The two sides reached consensus over "cooperation on security," but the Japanese side denied it, South Korean newspapers and TV reports said.

Nakasone's visit was paid when the Korea Peninsula was still divided into two parts. For a long time, the Japanese Government has acted according to the treaty of basic relations between Japan and South Korea, recognizing the South Korean Government as the "sole legitimate government" and giving political and economic support to it. The Japanese Government does not recognize the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

The Pyongyang side and other people who show concern over the situation in the region regard this as harmful towards the cause of Korea's self-determination and peaceful reunification.

Nakasone's visit to South Korea has caused unrest and objection among opposition parties and public opinion in Japan. Demonstrations have been held since yesterday in many places of Japan to protest against Nakasone's visit to South Korea.

Nakasone's visit aimed to promote the military alliance among Japan, the United States and South Korea, said Ichio Asukada, chairman of the Socialist Party.

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His visit would solidify the separation of the nation on the Korean Peninsula and aggravate the confrontation between the two sides, said Takeshi Hirabayashi, secretary-general of the party.

Representatives of the "forum on Kim Tae-chung of all circles" made up of dietmen, scholars and trade union leaders also went to the residence of the prime minister to show their protest.

PRC ENVOY ADDRESSES ECONOMIC GROUPS IN TOKYO

OW111648 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 0930 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] The Japan-China Economic Association and the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade held a gathering at Hotel New Otani in Tokyo on 6 January to exchange name cards on the New Year. Those present expressed wishes that Sino-Japanese friendly relations and economic exchanges will be developed still more in the new year.

Addressing the meeting Shigeichi Koga, vice president of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade, said: When I met with Premier Zhao Ziyang in Beijing late last year, he explained about the revision of the new PRC Constitution and the formulation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The premier seemed to be confident about the Sixth 5-Year Plan. This will be a year filled with hope and joy for China.

Chinese Ambassador Song Zhiguang also spoke. He thanked those in various circles who have worked hard for Sino-Japanese friendship. On economic development in China he said: China has at last found a path to economic development suited to its real conditions after more than 30 years of groping. It is because of this that China has made unusually rapid progress in economic development over the past 2 years. If we stay on this correct course, the Chinese economy will surely develop at a rapid pace. Japan is very influential in China's foreign trade. There are wide prospects for development in economic and trade relations between our two countries, and the potential of this development is very great.

Over 400 people representing Japanese business and various circles attended this year's name card exchange meeting jointly sponsored by the Japan-China Economic Association and the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS CGDK'S KHIEU SAMPHAN

OW111954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Phnom Melai, Democratic Kampuchea, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Kampuchea will never cooperate with Heng Samrin, a stooge of Vietnamese aggressors, Vice President Khieu Samphan of Democratic Kampuchea told XINHUA here in a recent interview.

Commenting on reports that some countries are trying to bring the three parties in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea into dialogue with Heng Samrin for a settlement of the Kampuchean issue, Khieu Samphan reiterated that the key to the settlement of the Kampuchean problem lies in the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

He reaffirmed that the position of the Democratic Kampuchean remains "to unite all the forces of resistance to the Vietnamese aggression to force the Vietnamese troops to withdraw completely from Kampuchea in accordance with the United Nations resolutions and the declaration of the international conference on the Kampuchean problem."

A military leader in charge of the Sisophon battlefield south of Highway No. 5 told reporters recently that there has been no sign of a massive Vietnamese offensive since this dry season started.

He said the Vietnamese troops have prepared for such offensive and they have brought in tanks and artillery. He said small groups of Vietnamese scouts have been sent to the rear area of Democratic Kampuchea on reconnaissance missions but their attempts have been frustrated.

He added his troops had defeated the Vietnamese mopping-up operations attempted by 100 to 300 troops. He said there is not a single Vietnamese stronghold on the battlefields of Phnom Melai and Phnum Mak Hoean. Since last April, the Vietnamese troops have been driven to the southeast of the battlefield from the west of Phnom Chak Krei, Damnak Check and Ta Kong.

Now the Vietnamese troops still occupy seven strongholds of Kup Touch, Kap Thom, Phum Makneum, O Trante Teux, Nam Sak, O Trav Chup and Ampil Pram. These strongholds have become targets of attack by the national army and guerrillas, the military leader added. He said on the morning of January 7 alone his troops killed 14 Vietnamese and wounded 13 in Kap Thom and Phum Makheun. More recently the national army and guerrillas had engaged the Vietnamese troops in fierce fighting in Ta Kong, O Trante Teux and Nam Sak, he added.

DK EFFORTS FOR SEAT AT NONALIGNED MEET REVIEWED

BK101634 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] At the sixth summit meeting of the nonaligned countries, the Democratic Kampuchean seat was left vacant because of Vietnam's and Cuba's objection. Democratic Kampuchea could not attend the summit. The seventh summit of the nonaligned countries will be convened in March this year.

On 4 January the secretary of state of the Indian Foreign Ministry declared that the Kampuchean representation situation remains the same as it was at the previous meeting in Havana and it will not be changed. Reacting to this Indian decision, Democratic Kampuchea President Samdech Sihanouk told AFP reporters through his aide on 5 January that India's decision not to invite him to attend the seventh summit meeting of the nonaligned countries -- to be convened in New Delhi in March -- is illegal. This aide also said that because Samdech Sihanouk and Nehru -- who is the father of the Indian prime minister -- had close relations, the Indian decision has disgraced Mrs Gandhi.

On 5 January VODK broadcast a commentary saying that the handling of the Kampuchean problem is a test for the Nonaligned Movement. The commentary appealed to the governments and peoples of the nonaligned countries to take measures so that Democratic Kampuchea could participate again in activities of the Nonaligned Movement in the near future as a legitimate and legal member country of the movement -- a status it has enjoyed from the beginning.

On 5 January the spokesman of the Thai Foreign Ministry said that, despite the fact that Kampuchea has set up the Coalition Government with Samdech Sihanouk as president and that this government has been recognized by an overwhelming majority of UN member countries, India still refuses to invite Democratic Kampuchea to attend the summit meeting of the nonaligned countries. India refuses to recognize that the present situation in Kampuchea is the result of aggression. Thailand regrets this.

On 7 January a spokesman of Singapore's Foreign Ministry said that Democratic Kampuchea is a member of the Nonaligned Movement. Samdech Sihanouk, who is president of Democratic Kampuchea, has every right to attend the summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement. India's decision not to invite Democratic Kampuchea to attend the summit is an illegal and dictatorial decision.

In an editorial in its 6 January issue, the Malaysian paper SING PIN JIH PAO said India's refusal to invite Samdech Sihanouk to attend the summit meeting of the non-aligned countries violates the principles and the aims of the Nonaligned Movement and is not a clever act.

Son Sann Hits India Viewpoint

BK101400 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] At a press conference in Rome on 6 January Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, criticized India for not inviting Samdech Sihanouk to attend the nonaligned summit to be held in New Delhi.

Son Sann was visiting Rome from 5 to 7 January. It was learned that his reason for visiting Rome was to get Italian support. At the press conference Son Sann exposed the crimes of the Vietnamese who are using toxic chemical weapons in Kampuchea with Soviet backing. He said that the Vietnamese have powerful weapons, including chemical ones, which are supplied to them by Moscow. He appealed to Western countries to put more political and economic pressure on Vietnam to force it to abandon its adventurous policy.

ASEAN Favors Sihanouk Presence

OW111928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are making efforts to persuade India to change its decision of not inviting Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to the forthcoming 7th non-aligned summit in New Delhi, according to AFP reports from Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta.

India has decided not to invite Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, to the summit to be held next March. India's move was said to be based on the decision reached at the last non-aligned summit in Havana, Cuba, which left Kampuchea's seat vacant.

Abdul Kadir bin Sheikh Fadzir, parliamentary secretary to the Malaysian Foreign Ministry, said today that ASEAN countries considered the issue important as it would "perhaps have an important bearing on the future direction of the Non-Aligned Movement." He added that no one could doubt that international opinion was with the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, as evidenced by the various votes on the Kampuchean question by the recent United Nations General Assembly.

Chalid Mawardi of the Indonesian Moslem United Development Party said India's decision not to invite Samdech Sihanouk to the summit was bound to create displeasure among the participants. He called on those supporting the coalition government to strive for the inclusion of Samdech Sihanouk in the summit.

VIETNAM'S 'CONTROL' IN INDOCHINA VIEWED

OW112122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 11 Jan 83

["Commentary: Vietnam Intensifies Control Over Laos and Kampuchea -- By Correspondent Li Yongming" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA) -- There are various signs indicating that Vietnam is making efforts to intensify its military control over Laos and its installed Phnom Penh regime in Kampuchea to consolidate its position of an overlord in the Indo-China Peninsula.

Recent evidences for this are the "official goodwill visit" to Laos by a Vietnamese military delegation led by its Defense Minister Van Tien Dung and the conclusion of an "agreement on military cooperation" between Vietnam and the puppet Phnom Penh regime during a Hanoi trip by the latter's Defense Minister Bou Thang.

These steps of Hanoi are aimed to cope with the surging resistance by the Kampuchean and Laotian people against Vietnam's aggression and enslavement of their countries. The patriotic Kampuchean resistance forces have withstood the mass offensive launched by 200,000 Vietnamese occupation troops. They have strengthened their position and spread the battlefield of guerrilla war from border areas to the interior part of that country. In Laos, the anti-government guerrillas make constant attacks and raids on the 50,000 Vietnamese troops stationed in the country. The Hanoi bosses are ill-at-ease with the resistance in Laos and Kampuchea.

Hanoi has moved additional troops, tanks and other military equipment to Kampuchea to prepare a dry season offensive against the resistance forces. This was obviously a topic in Van Tien Dung's talks with the military authorities of Laos and the Phnom Penh regime.

Hanoi's other consideration in taking these steps is to cope with Moscow's advance into Laos and Kampuchea. In recent years the Soviet Union has "further strengthened" its relations with the puppet Kampuchean regime and Laos. Not long ago, the Soviet Union once again stated that it would "firmly follow" a "principle to maintain close ties" with the puppet Phnom Penh regime and Laos. Foreign news reports disclosed that the Soviet Union gave the puppet Kampuchean regime aid valued at 300 million U.S. dollars from 1979 to 1981. In 1982 it pledged an additional one-billion-dollar aid. The Soviet Union also concluded with the puppet regime an "agreement on economic and technical cooperation" to help the latter build 40 projects. There are more than 800 Soviet "advisers" in Kampuchea.

In Laos, there are more than 1,000 Soviet military "advisers", not including advisers in other fields. The Soviet Union has supplied Laos with weapons worth 85 million U.S. dollars. It directly controls the Lao air force and maintains air, anti-craft and radar bases there.

Though Vietnam has common interests with the Soviet Union in expansion in Southeast Asia, it is not willing to tolerate Soviet activities in Laos and Kampuchea. Hanoi has once and again alleged that its relations with the puppet Phnom Penh regime and Laos are "special". It was no accident that the former number one in the puppet Phnom Penh regime Pen Sovan stepped down after he made a Moscow trip one year ago.

Hanoi has tried its utmost to keep Laos and Kampuchea in its "Indochina federation" and lord it over the region. But the people of Laos and Kampuchea cannot be subjugated. They will not tolerate the Vietnamese hegemonists to rule their countries for long. Their surging resistance will surely land the Vietnamese hegemonism in a quagmire.

RENMIN RIBAO ON VIETNAM-KAMPUCHEA RELATIONS

HK090743 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 83 p 6

["International Jottings" by Yun Wen [0336 2429]: "Spilling the Beans"]

[Text] The whole world knows the nature of the relationship between Vietnam and the puppet regime in Kampuchea; in the past certain senior Vietnamese officials actually wanted people to believe that it was a kind of so-called "fraternal relationship."

Last month, however, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, when interviewed by an AFP correspondent, inadvertently spilled the beans. Nguyen Co Thach said: "If Sihanouk splits with Pol Pot, there is nothing to prevent him from going back to Kampuchea and participating in elections there." Nguyen Co Thach thinks every day about how to wreck the Kampuchean Coalition Government, so it is not surprising that he should utter these words in an interview with a Frenchman.

However, as the foreign minister of Vietnam, how can Nguyen Co Thach speak on behalf of a "neighboring country?" Does this not reveal that the Phnom Penh regime is nothing but a child emperor manipulated by Vietnam? Evidently, although the fox is old, it still cannot hide its tail. Moreover, this is not the first time Nguyen Co Thach has shown his tail.

INTERACTION WITH HONG KONG GROUPS INCREASES

Bo Yibo Sees Shipping Official

OW092243 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Not long ago, State Councillor Bo Yibo met with Miss (Wu Yichun), chairman of the board of the Hong Kong (Kuaiyi) Shipping Company, and her entourage who were visiting Beijing. The host and the guests had a cordial and friendly talk.

Liao Chengzhi Meets Delegation

OW121212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with a visiting delegation from the New Territories of Hong Kong headed by Lau Wong Fat and Chan Yat-sun. They had a cordial conversation.

Bank Branch Opens in Guangdong

OW081748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Shenzhen, January 8 (XINHUA) -- A Hong Kong bank opened a branch in the Shekou Industrial District in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone today to aid the district's development.

The Shekou branch is the second opened by the Hong Kong Nanyang Commercial Bank and Ltd. in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone in the past year. Shenzhen is one of the three such zones in Guangdong Province where special policies are followed to absorb Hong Kong, Macao and foreign capital. The Hong Kong bank has 33 other branches in Hong Kong and the United States.

According to officials of the bank, the bank will provide funds for Hong Kong, Macao and and foreign businessmen who want to invest in construction projects in the industrial district and help the district to find overseas market.

Commerce Leader Sees Hong Kong

OW111137 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1634 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Hong Kong, 10 Jan (XINHUA) -- Hu Ziang, chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, said at a gathering here this evening: "Our country is in a new period of historic development and is faced with arduous new construction tasks. Under these historic conditions, the development of trade and economic cooperation between the Hong Kong area and the interior will benefit both Hong Kong and the interior and have very broad prospects." He said: This visit "will surely further enhance the close relations between us, jointly making new contributions to the motherland's prosperity, power and reunification."

Hu Ziang made these remarks at a grand banquet given by the Hong Kong Chinese Chamber of Commerce in honor of the delegation of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce currently visiting Hong Kong. Present at the banquet were responsible persons of the Hong Kong Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Hong Kong Federation of Chinese Factories and Firms and the XINHUA Hong Kong branch.

The delegation of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce arrived in Hong Kong this morning by ship from Macao, after attending celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Macao Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Chairman Hu Ziang and other members of the 16-person delegation received a warm welcome from responsible

persons of the Hong Kong Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Hong Kong Federation of Chinese Factories and Firms and the Hong Kong Industrial Association.

U.S. JOINT CHIEFS CHAIRMAN VISITS THAILAND

OW130843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Bangkok, January 13 (XINHUA) -- John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, declared here yesterday that the United States would stick to its commitment to preserving Thailand's independence and security. General John Vessey made the statement during his talks with Saiyut Koetphon, supreme commander of the Royal Thai Armed Forces. Vessey arrived here Tuesday for a five-day official visit.

The talks centered on the drafting of a plan to store U.S. weapons in Southeast Asia. They also discussed a proposal on the purchase of heavy military machinery through foreign military sales credit and Thailand's self-defense plans. Vessey was told that a plan had been drawn up to set up a regional reserve of weapons which Thailand or other countries can draw on in case of emergency. Vessey also made an inspection tour of the Thai-Kampuchean border in Watthana Nakhon District of Prachin Buri Province yesterday afternoon.

CANADA'S TRUDEAU VISITS MALAYSIA, INDONESIA

OW122127 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and Indonesian President Suharto said today the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea is a prerequisite for a peaceful settlement of both problems, according to reports from Jakarta. Pierre Trudeau arrived in Jakarta yesterday from Kuala Lumpur. He met President Suharto and had wide-ranging talks on international and bilateral issues.

The Canadian prime minister reaffirmed his country's support to the solution adopted by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to the Kampuchean problem -- the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the right of free elections for the Kampuchean people. Trudeau and Suharto (?expressed the) hope that the Non-Aligned Movement and members of the Islamic Conference could help find a settlement to the problem of Afghanistan.

On bilateral relations, both sides agreed to step up economic cooperation. Details will be discussed later. Trade between the two countries increased from 2.4 million U.S. dollars in 1970 to an estimated 178 million U.S. dollars in 1982, with Canada exporting raw materials such as aluminum, fibers, steel and plastic. Canadian companies have invested 800 million U.S. dollars in various Indonesian industries, it is reported. The Canadian prime minister plans to stay in Indonesia for three days.

During his three-day visit to Malaysia beginning January 9, Pierre Trudeau and Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed discussed trade and investment questions, according to reports from Kuala Lumpur. They also discussed regional issues, particularly Kampuchea and the implications of Japan's increased defense spending. On economic issues Malaysia made suggestions to increase the bilateral trade and rectify the present trade imbalance which is currently in favor of Canada to the tune of 50 million U.S. dollars. Malaysia in particular wanted the duties on items like rubber footwear and acrylic yarn to be lowered.

On the issue of Kampuchea, the Canadian prime minister agreed to consider giving "humanitarian aid" to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, but he said his country will not give any military assistance to the coalition government.

BEIJING REVIEW COMMENTS ON SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS

HK071222 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 52, 27 Dec 82 p 3

["Notes From the Editors" column by international editor Mu Youlin: "Sino-Indian Relations"]

[Text] Are you optimistic about prospects for improving Sino-Indian relations?
[paragraph published in boldface]

China and India are close neighbours and do not threaten each other. There are no disputes in bilateral relations, with the exception of the border issue. The strengthening of contacts and co-operation is beneficial to both countries. There is no reason, therefore, that relations between them cannot be improved.

Both China and India belong to the Third World and are developing countries. Both are big countries with large populations and rich natural resources. Their combined population is 1,700 million, more than one-third of the world's total. With similar past experiences, the two nations now face the similar tasks of developing their economies and building up their countries.

The peoples of China and India have a long-standing friendship and their close cooperation in the 50s is remembered with warmth by both peoples. The five principles of peaceful coexistence initiated then by Premier Zhou Enlai and Prime Minister Nehru have become universally recognized principles guiding the relations between states.

A short time ago Beijing commemorated two Indian doctors who made invaluable contributions to the Chinese people's war against Japanese aggression. The Chinese people will never forget these internationalist fighters.

The border issue between China and India is a problem left over from history and complicated by many factors. This problem should be settled as quickly as possible for the cause of peace in Asia and the world as a whole. The Chinese Government has expressed its willingness to make positive efforts to this end. Given the sincerity and willingness to work together in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, the issue can be solved without difficulty and a comprehensive and reasonable settlement can be achieved.

Even if an agreement cannot be reached for the time being, it should not affect friendly exchanges and co-operative relations in the economic, technological and cultural fields.

PRC POET ATTENDS INDIAN SEMINAR ON TAMIL POET

OW091146 Beijing XINHUA in English 1139 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] New Delhi, January 8 (XINHUA) -- An international seminar on the great Tamil poet Subramania Bharati opened here today to climax the poet's birth centenary celebrations, which started on December 11, 1982.

Born into a Brahman family, Bharati made himself a poet through hard learning and was called "bharati," child prodigy, when he was 11. Plunging into the movement for national independence as an adult, Bharati launched a newspaper to disseminate revolutionary ideas. Because of this he was twice arrested and sent on exile by the then Indian Government. He died of illness on September 11, 1921 at the age of 39.

Scholars, writers and poets of India and delegates from 11 foreign countries including Chinese poet Du Yunxie took part in the seminar. Professor Umashankar Hoshi, president of Sahitya Akademi (Academy of Letters) and organiser of the seminar, and N.K.P. Ualve, minister for information and broadcasting of India, addressed the opening session.

ZHAO HONORED IN ZANZIBAR DURING TANZANIA VISIT

Arrives in Zanzibar

OW121931 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Zanzibar, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang was given warm welcome by Zanzibaris when he arrived here this morning for a friendly visit and to attend celebrations of the nineteenth anniversary of the Zanzibar Revolution Day. He was warmly welcomed at the airport by Aboud Jumbe, vice president of Tanzania and president of Zanzibar.

A welcome ceremony was held at the airport. Premier Zhao inspected a guard of honor. The police band played the national anthems of China and Tanzania. Jumbe introduced to Zhao Ziyang leaders of the Zanzibar Government and the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party (CCM) in Zanzibar.

Then, Premier Zhao, in the company of Jumbe, drove to the Bwawani Hotel. Thousands of Zanzibaris lined the route from the airport to the Guest House, waving miniature flags of both countries and tree branches, and enthusiastically cheering in Swahili and Chinese: "Long live the friendship between Tanzania and China."

Secretary General of CCM R.M. Kawawa, who came here earlier, was also present at the airport.

Lays Stone at Radio Project

OW122150 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1631 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Zanzibar, 12 Jan (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the site of the radio relay station this morning at Dole, 15 kilometers northeast of Zanzibar town.

Accompanied by Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim, Premier Zhao arrived here via plane from Dar es Salaam this morning at 0900 to visit Zanzibar and participate in various activities to mark the 19th anniversary of the Zanzibar Revolution Day. When he arrived at the Zanzibar airport, he was warmly greeted by the Tanzanian vice president, President of Zanzibar Mwinyi Abou Jumbe and Secretary General Mkwawa of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania.

When the Chinese premier, accompanied by Jumbe and Salim, arrived at the site of the relay station being constructed with Chinese assistance, local people lined up along the road from the village of Dole to the construction site, waving national flags of China and Tanzania, singing and dancing to greet the Chinese guests.

The foundation-stone-laying ceremony began with the playing of national anthems of China and Tanzania. Premier Zhao went to meet the welcoming crowds who performed Zanzibarian traditional "ngomas" dances.

Issa Mohamed Suleiman, Zanzibar minister of information, broadcasting and television, delivered a speech at the ceremony. He said: "Premier Zhao's presence to lay the foundation stone for the radio relay station will not only enhance our good relations, but also leave precious memories." He highly praised the Chinese engineers and technicians for their hardworking spirit.

Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania He Gongkai in his reply paid high tribute to Zanzibarian and Chinese builders at the project and appreciated the care shown by the Zanzibar Government for the Chinese personnel. He said: Both China and Tanzania are developing nations and long mutual intercourse and cooperation have made the two nations bosom friends.

After his speech, Premier Zhao placed the foundation stone amid the cheers and claps of the crowds.

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Attending the foundation-stone-laying ceremony were Gu Mu, Wu Xueqian and others of Premier Zhao's entourage. Diplomatic envoys in Tanzania who were invited to Zanzibar Revolution Day celebrations were also present at the ceremony.

The construction of the project began in October last year and is expected to be finished next year under the agreement signed by the Chinese and Zanzibar Governments.

Attends Revolution Day Rally

OW122324 Beijing XINHUA in English 2230 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Zanzibar, January 12 (XINHUA) — A grand mass rally was held at the Amaan Stadium here this afternoon to mark the 19th anniversary of the Zanzibar Revolution Day. The visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang joined the celebrations as the special guest.

Together with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and Vice-President Aboud Jumbe, Premier Zhao reviewed a mass procession and military parade. Tanzanian People's Defence Forces units marched past the rostrum to the rhythm of military music and gave salutes to the leaders of Tanzania and China.

Folk dances and plays were staged in front of the rostrum in praise of the Zanzibar revolution.

Addressing the mass rally, Tanzanian Vice-President Jumbe expressed his welcome to Zhao's visit to Zanzibar and his presence at the Zanzibar January Revolution Day celebrations.

Referring to post-revolution developments in Zanzibar, Jumbe said that during the nineteen years since the revolution Zanzibar has successfully laid the foundation for the development of agriculture and industry through self-reliance and on the whole encouraging progress has been made especially.

Concentrating himself on domestic issues in Zanzibar, Jumbe elaborated "a very difficult economic situation" in the island and measures to cope with that situation. He noted: "The only reliable and constructive solution within our ability is to step up production and so gradually build up a production capacity which will reduce our heavy dependence on the outside." He urged Zanzibar citizens to make concerted efforts and their full contribution to overcome current difficulties and achieve more successes in the new year.

Then Vice-President Jumbe invited Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to address the rally. (Premier Zhao's speech was issued separately)

President Nyerere spoke once again, expressing his welcome to Premier Zhao's visit and urging the Tanzanian people to exert their efforts to overcome economic difficulties.

This evening, Tanzanian Vice-President and Zanzibar President Aboud Jumbe held an official dinner in honor of Premier Zhao at the People's Palace.

Speaks at Mass Rally

OW122253 Beijing XINHUA in English 2159 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Zanzibar, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that Tanzania "is playing an increasingly important role in international affairs."

Speaking at a mass rally held in celebration of the 19th anniversary of the January 12th Zanzibar Revolution Day, the Chinese premier first of all extended warm congratulations to the Tanzanian Government and people on the festival.

Reviewing the Tanzanian people's glorious tradition of combating imperialism, colonialism, foreign aggression and feudal oppression, Zhao said that the Tanzanian people led by such representative personages as President Nyerere have fought and worked hard to win and safeguard national independence and build up the country.

On 9 December 1961, Tanganyika won independence. On 12 January 1964, the people of Zanzibar won victory in their armed revolution. On 26 April 1964, the Republic of Tanganyika and the People's Republic of Zanzibar merged to form the United Republic of Tanzania. "All these great victories and achievements added splendid chapters to the annals of the African people's struggle against colonialism," he said.

He noted: "The Union of Tanganyika with Zanzibar opened up the road to freedom and happiness for Tanzania. Such a union not only has greatly enhanced the Tanzanian people's capability to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, but also helped the peoples of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in their closely united and concerted efforts to build Tanzania into a new, independent, united prosperous and strong country."

On Tanzania's achievements made since its independence, Premier Zhao said, "For nineteen years since the founding of the united republic, Tanzania, under the leadership of President Nyerere, has adhered to a policy of independence and self-reliance and courageously safeguarded national independence and sovereignty. At the same time, Tanzania has continued to explore a way of development suited to Tanzania's conditions, made unremitting efforts and achieved gratifying successes in developing their national economy and culture and improving people's livelihood."

Praising Tanzania's important role in international affairs, he said, "The Tanzanian Government has consistently adhered to the principle of non-alignment, opposed imperialism, colonialism and the power politics of the superpowers and worked to safeguard the rights and interests of the Third World. In particular, as a frontline state, Tanzania has given vigorous support and made important contributions to the struggle of the people of southern Africa for national liberation and against racism. In international economic affairs, Tanzania stands for the establishment of a new international economic order, takes an active part in 'South-South cooperation' and promotes 'North-South' dialogue. It is playing an increasingly important role in international affairs." "The Chinese people rejoice at every success achieved by the Tanzanian people and wish you continued and still greater victories," he said.

Premier Zhao said in conclusion: "China and Tanzania are thousands of miles apart, but we are closely linked in our hearts. The friendship between our two peoples and the relations of cooperation between the two countries entered a new period of development after China's liberation and Tanzania's independence. In 1965, President Nyerere and the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai exchanged visits for the first time. During His Excellency Comrade President Nyerere's visit to China, China and Tanzania signed a friendship agreement. Our two countries have since begun a sincere, effective and all-round cooperation in many areas including politics, economy and culture. We highly treasure the friendship between the peoples of China and Tanzania. Let us march forward hand in hand on the road of friendship!"

Foreign Press on Zhao Tour

OW130635 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0114 GMT 9 Jan 83

["XINHUA Correspondent Sun Guiwei's News Roundup: A Good Omen of the New Year; Especially Transmitted for XINMIN WANBAO" -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA) -- News roundup: A good omen of the New Year -- world public opinion commenting on Premier Zhao Ziyang's tour of Africa.

Premier Zhao Ziyang concluded his friendly visit to Zambia today. His tour of 10 African countries has been described as a "good omen of the New Year" which symbolized "the beginning of a new era in Sino-African relations."

Premier Zhao's visit has had a strong impact on African and Arab countries. The Chinese premier's over-the-New-Year diplomatic action "has an important political significance and international impact." Egypt's AL-AKHBAR said: "China stands facing the whole world. This is a good thing for us Third World countries. The Chinese premier's visit to us is not only welcomed in Egypt but also universally welcomed by the Arab countries." It is "a good omen of the New Year."

The KUWAIT TIMES pointed out in its editorial that the African people welcomed Premier Zhao Ziyang as a reliable friend and a loyal supporter. "China always stands on the side of poor and weak countries."

Public opinion of countries in other regions also enthusiastically appraised Zhao Ziyang's visit, saying that it would contribute to further strengthening the understanding and cooperation between the Chinese and African peoples and to world peace. Yugoslavia's BORBA pointed out: As a Third World country China, through its own action, stressed the necessity of Third World unity and in particular hoped to strengthen cooperation with "all countries struggling against hegemonism." Venezuela's NACIONAL noted that the Chinese premier's visit has strengthened China's policy toward the Third World countries. Japan's KYODO said: Zhao Ziyang's visit is to show to the world that China's basic stand in foreign relations is to unite with the Third World.

Britain's TIMES said that Zhao Ziyang's trip to Africa has boosted China's image in the Third World. Britain's THE ECONOMIST said that the warm welcome received by Zhao Ziyang in Africa showed that China has many friends in Africa.

EGYPTIAN DEPUTY PREMIER MEETS PRC NEWSMEN

OW121228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Cairo, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said here today that the recent successful visit to Egypt by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang has promoted the friendly relations and deepened the understanding between the two countries.

'Ali made the remarks when he received the Chinese press delegation headed by Zeng Tao.

Asked about his country's foreign policy, 'Ali told the Chinese guests that Egypt hopes to establish normal relations with various countries on the principle of balance and equality. Egypt will maintain the liberty to express its political will in its contacts with superpowers, he added.

'Ali also showed concern for the Non-Aligned Movement, hoping that the summit scheduled to be held in India would make contributions to the relaxation of tension in the world and the strengthening of relations among the non-aligned states in the interests of the Third World nations.

The Chinese press delegation arrived here on January 8. The following day, Speaker of the People's Assembly Soufy Abu Taleb received the Chinese delegation, and expressed the hope that the relations between the two parliaments and peoples be strengthened. He told the Chinese guests that the People's Assembly would invite the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China to send a delegation to visit Egypt.

KAUNDA CALLS CUBAN WITHDRAWAL DEMAND 'PLOY'

OW121953 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Lusaka, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Zambian President K. Kaunda said that the U.S. and South Africa's demand for withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola is a ploy aimed at destabilising the entire southern Africa.

In talks here yesterday with Sam Nujoma, president of the Southwest African People's Organization, Kaunda said that the conditions demanded by the U.S. and South Africa for solving the Namibian problem is "completely unacceptable." The president urged the U.S. to stop aid to South Africa and said such aid had contributed to Pretoria's intransigence.

PRC, ANGOLA ESTABLISH FORMAL DIPLOMATIC TIES

OW121306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Government representatives from the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Angola today signed a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in Paris.

Joint Communique Signed

OW121713 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA) -- The People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Angola have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the governments of the two countries as from January 12, 1983.

Representatives of the two governments signed a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in Paris today. The communique reads:

The People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Angola, desirous to promote the harmonious relations and multiform cooperation between them so as to contribute to the realization of the purposes of the United Nations and conscious of the historical role that all the peoples should play in the course of rapprochement and solidarity among the countries that love peace and freedom, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the governments of the two countries as from January 12, 1983.

The Government of the People's Republic of China supports the Government of the People's Republic of Angola in its just struggle to safeguard national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity and to develop the national economy, and condemns the systematic aggression of the South African racist troops against Angola, and demands the withdrawal of South African troops from the territory of Angola.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola recognizes that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing all the Chinese people, and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China.

In this spirit, the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Angola wish to establish relations on the basis of the principle of mutual respect for state sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

The People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Angola also indicate that they wish to work, as always, for the establishment of relatively just and equitable world economic relations, and for the strengthening of their efforts in the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Governments of China and Angola have agreed to mutually provide each other with all the necessary assistance for the establishment, and performance of the functions, of diplomatic missions in their respective capitals in accordance with international practice.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1602 GMT on 12 January reports that the document was signed in Paris on 12 January by the following: "Wang Jin, Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Republic of France, representative of the Government of the People's Republic of China; Luis Jose de Almeida, ambassador plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Angola to the Republic of France, representative of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola."]

AFP Background Report

NC121702 Paris AFP in English 1646 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Paris, Jan 12 (AFP) -- China today formally established diplomatic relations with Angola, the only remaining country in Africa apart from South Africa with which it did not have such links.

After several months of negotiations a joint communique was signed here by Angolan Ambassador to France Luis Jose de Almeida and Chinese Charge d'Affaires Wang Jin.

China formally recognised the Angolan Government in Luanda last September, having severely criticised the ruling People's Liberation Movement (MPLA) for its strong support from the Soviet Union when it came to power in 1975. At that time Beijing backed the UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) movement and to a lesser extent the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA). Since then the FNLA has become virtually inactive and UNITA is supported and supplied by South Africa. Beijing recently denied that it was still aiding UNITA.

The establishment of links between Luanda and Beijing comes towards the end of an 11-nation tour of Africa -- which has not included Angola -- by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

The tour, aimed at showing China's support for the Third World, was also marked by a meeting in Zambia between Mr Zhao and leaders of the South African and Namibian nationalist movements (ANC and SWAPO). He pledged Chinese support for the two groups, which have been traditionally much closer to Moscow.

RENMIN RIBAO Hails Ties

HK130811 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Welcoming the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between Our Country and Angola"]

[Text] Through friendly talks, the governments of our country and the People's Republic of Angola decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level on 12 January 1983. This decision conforms completely with the common interests and wishes of the Chinese and Angolan peoples and marks a new development of the friendship between the Chinese and African peoples. The Chinese people warmly hail this decision.

Angola is a well-endowed country in southern Africa and its people have a glorious tradition of fighting imperialism and colonialism. In 1961 the Angolan people started an armed struggle against colonialism which led to the country's independence in 1975. Since then the Angolan people have repeatedly repulsed armed invasions and frustrated subversion and sabotage by the South African racists and have thus defended the country's independence. In recent years the Angolan Government has made great efforts to develop its petroleum industry and its national economy as a whole. It has also achieved remarkable results in the development of national culture. As to international affairs, the Angolan Government has adhered to its policies of opposing imperialism, colonialism and racism and enthusiastically supported the national liberation movement in southern Africa. It has earnestly strengthened its friendly relations with neighboring countries and developed economic cooperation in southern Africa. The Chinese people express their sincere delight over the achievements made by the Angolan Government and people.

Both the Chinese and Angolan peoples have a prolonged history of fighting against colonialism and have formed a deep mutual friendship through sympathizing with and supporting one another during their common struggle. Although normal diplomatic relations between them were not established immediately after Angola's independence, the two countries have increased mutual understanding through friendly consultations. China supports Angola in its just struggle for maintaining national independence, safeguarding state sovereignty and developing national economy, while Angola recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate government of China and Taiwan as an inalienable part of China's territory. The establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence has opened a new chapter in the annals of Sino-Angola relations. In the future, through the joint efforts by the governments and peoples of the two countries, the relations of friendly cooperation between China and Angola and the friendship between the two peoples will grow steadily as time goes by.

PAPER URGES 'RADICAL CHANGE' IN WAGE SYSTEM

OW131258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA) -- Today's WORKERS DAILY, in an editorial and an accompanying investigative report, calls for a radical change in the present wage system, which was established in 1956 and which the paper says has since become encumbered by problems through years of patchwork modification.

The paper calls the present system one that encourages inertia, laziness and living off socialism rather than progress, industriousness and building socialism.

"Without reform, there would be no modernization," it says. The egalitarian system "seriously dampens the enthusiasm of the workers for production, obstructs development and downgrades the political integrity and sense of organization and discipline among the workers."

Since 1979, the paper says, enterprises have expanded their decision-making powers, instituted the economic responsibility and bonus systems. But there have been no fundamental changes with regard to the egalitarian wage system. It is the common desire of the workers to change the wage system which is regarded as the source of egalitarianism and the so-called "eating from one big-pot" practices, the paper says.

Comparing the floating wage system practiced by a collective construction company in Luche City, Henan Province, and the general wage system in a state construction company in the same city, the investigative report discusses the different economic results of the two systems and the necessity to reform the state wage system.

The floating wage system, as adopted by the Dongfeng construction company, a collective enterprise, has a flexible wage scale. The workers' wages are determined by the amount and the quality of the work they do. Workers are promoted regularly according to their skills and work performance and the reward and punishment system is very strict.

By contrast, the workers of the No. 1 state construction company in Luche City, which adopted the state wage system, receives a fixed (?wage) whether the enterprise makes or loses money. Raises are determined by the state, mainly according to seniority, with little consideration for capability, skills or contributions. It has no strict punishment system.

The result, according to the paper: Every worker in the collective enterprise is concerned with management, is eager to make progress, works harder to improve skills and is well disciplined. But in the state enterprise, the workers are indifferent to profits and losses, their work efficiency is low and some of the workers are not as competent as in collective company, and are able to muddle along whatever their performance.

Broadly speaking, three people working at the collective company can do the work of four in the state company. In terms of productivity, two workers in the collective company equal three of the state company, despite the fact that the state enterprise has better working conditions, more machines and higher wages than the collective one.

RENMIN RIBAO ON INDIVIDUAL ABILITY IN ECONOMICS

HK130604 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Hu Jian [5170 7003]: "On 'From Each According to His Best'"]

[Text] From each according to his ability and to each according to his work is a basic system of socialist economy. People easily either intentionally or unintentionally break this system into two parts: The individual must work according to his ability for society, and society should pay the individual according to his work. The former is a question of individual consciousness and the latter is a question of the social system.

Is this kind of understanding correct? Yes it is correct, but not altogether correct.

When we say it is correct, we mean that a worker of a socialist society must indeed have this consciousness: Socialist public ownership has abolished the exploiting system and we have become the masters of the state. We should understand that labor is the glorious responsibility of all citizens with the ability to work, deal with our work with the attitude of being masters of the state, and do what we can to carry out work according to our ability. When we say it is not altogether correct, we mean that the responsibility and role of a socialist society absolutely do not end at paying people according to their work, but must use every means so that the people can work according to their ability. From each according to his ability is not only an individual matter, but it is also a social matter.

Why do we say this?

From each according to his ability means that every member of society is willing to do as much work as possible and can also do as much work as possible so that everyone will work according to his ability and contribute to the fullest extent of his capability. However, this kind of condition cannot spontaneously appear after the setting up of the socialist system, but can only be realized through the creation of all necessary conditions by society in many ways.

First, we must by means of material interests make the people willing to work as much as possible.

Satisfying their needs is the object as well as the inherent motive force of mankind to engage in labor. Labor is divided into simple labor and complex labor, and there is the distinction of skilled labor and unskilled labor. If we write off such differences and practice egalitarianism in distribution without taking into consideration labor achievements, how can we induce the people to willingly do more work? Socialist society should enable the people to unify labor achievements with personal needs, so that through the means of being concerned about their own vital interests they will also be concerned about their own labor achievements.

Second, we must by means of ideological education make the people understand that they should do as much work as possible.

Indeed, as mentioned above, the workers of the socialist society themselves should be conscious of the fact that they are the masters of the state and handle their work with that attitude in mind. However, this kind of consciousness and understanding will not spontaneously emerge, and society should still assume the responsibility of educating them. The socialist society should use various means to vividly, vigorously and convincingly inculcate more and more people with the labor attitude and the work attitude of serving the people so that they can consciously keep on raising and giving full play to their working ability under any conditions.

There is also another very important work, and that is, to create all kinds of conditions so that people can develop their ability, put their ability to use and thus do more and better work.

Ability is needed for labor, regardless of physical labor or mental labor. No doubt a part of one's ability is endowed by nature, but a still greater part comes from study. This more than ever requires the creation of conditions for fostering, training and developing the ability of people. At the same time, after building up their ability, we must also create conditions to bring their ability into play. This is the basic reason why we want to reform the political and economic systems. If we will only study the fact that the enormous chance of giving play to the ability of the people can only take place in the rural areas after the institution of the system of responsibilities with payment linked to output, we will understand this principle. Whether or not the people are willing to bring their ability into play and whether or not they can give play to their ability follows a regular pattern. As a matter of fact, all the socialist constructions we have carried out in the fields of politics, economy and culture are for the sake of developing the ability of the people so that they can work according to their ability and satisfy the needs of the society and its members. Only by accomplishing this can the superiority of socialism be manifested.

Naturally, in content and meaning, from each according to his ability of socialist society is different from "to each according to his ability" of communist society. After entering the communist society, the situation of forcing people to slavishly submit to division of labor will disappear, and everybody will obtain total and free development. As a result, people will be able to take what they need from the extremely plentiful products of society.

LEARNING FROM SUN YEFANG'S ACADEMIC STYLE

HK130501 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Liu Guoguang [0491 0948 0342]: "Learn From Sun Yefan's Good Academic Style of Integrating Theory With Practice"]

[Text] Comrade Sun Yefang is a noted Marxist economist in China. He has engaged in economic research work for a long time and made an outstanding contribution. When paying him a visit at the hospital some time ago, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that he has made great achievements in his research work and that the central authorities have fully confirmed this. When the central authorities held a meeting to discuss the 5-year plan, Comrade Chen Yun especially mentioned his viewpoint. Comrade Hu Yaobang also attached great importance to his article. It has rarely been seen in China that the work of an economist should win such high approval from the party and the government. This reflects the kind attention and ardent expectations the party has shown to economic research workers since the focus of work was shifted to modernization. It also shows that Comrade Sun Yefang has scored, by his extremely difficult research work, the achievements needed by the party and people in studying and solving major theoretical and practical problems in China's socialist construction.

Sun Yefang's Chief Economic Viewpoints

Comrade Sun Yefang's chief economic viewpoints and stands were generally formed in the late 1950's and early 1960's. Due to the influence of "leftist" errors, these viewpoints and stands failed for a long time to be understood by many people but they have been finally proved correct in practice. What are these viewpoints and stands? They are chiefly as follows:

Achieving the best economic results with the least labor consumption is both a "red line" of socialist political economics and a key to socialist economic construction. This idea was put forward to counter the previous mentality and practice of stressing only costs without paying attention to results or of stressing only results without paying attention to costs in socialist economy. It was denounced as a revisionist "black line" in opposition to "taking class struggle as a key link." However, in the new path of China's economic development, it has been put forward as a central idea. Shifting the whole economic work onto the track centering on improving economic results has become a primary task in current economic work.

In economic work it is necessary to attach importance to the role of the law of value. This idea was put forward to counter the long-term mentality and practice in the past of regarding the law of value and the planned management of the national economy as repelling one another. It was denounced as a bourgeois "liberalization" stand. However, in the current reform of China's economic system, it has been explicitly stipulated that not only is it necessary to allow the law of value to spontaneously play its regulatory role in that part of free production and the free market which serves as a supplement to state planning, it is also necessary to conscientiously make use of the law of value to serve planned management in the production and circulation of products listed in the state plan.

Expand the competence of enterprises in operation and management and correctly handle the relationship between the state and enterprises according to the limits of simple production and expanded production. This idea was put forward in the light of the conditions in previous economic management where state power was overconcentrated and enterprises failed to play their proper initiative due to the lack of essential management right. It was denounced with various labels such as "autonomy of revisionist enterprises" and "anarchist syndicalism." However, the reform of China's economic system in the past few years has precisely been conducted by taking the expansion of the power of decision of enterprises as a breakthrough point. New investment (chiefly expanded production) and efforts of the existing enterprises in tapping the potential and conducting technical transformation and structural reform (chiefly simple production) have also been studied and taken into account as an important basis for dividing the competence between the state and enterprises.

Correctly apply the economic leverage, improve the status of the profit category in economic management, use the average rate of capital profit to assess enterprises and make use of this to determine the price of products, that is, to practice the "principle of the price of production." This idea was put forward in light of the previous practice of using gross output value quotas to assess enterprises, which brought about the malpractice of onesidedly seeking quantity and speed as well as the practice of gratuitous appropriation of funds, which brought about the malpractice of overlooking the results in utilizing funds. It was repeatedly denounced under the charge of "taking profit in command." Now, socialist profit category has been rehabilitated and the question of fund results has received its due attention and "the price of production," as an important criterion of the theoretical price, has been extensively recognized and applied in calculation in the preparatory work of price reform.

Moreover, Comrade Sun Yefang has also raised a series of proposals on reforming economic management. For example, in the management of fixed assets, in order to strengthen technological transformation in the existing enterprises, he proposed that the basic depreciation fund of fixed assets be transferred to enterprises and that it is necessary to gradually raise the basic depreciation rate of fixed assets and shorten the depreciation time. Not long ago, he wrote an article in his sickbed, again raising this proposal by relating it with the question that it is necessary to rely chiefly on the technological transformation of the existing enterprises in quadrupling the gross value of industrial and agricultural production. This proposal received a favorable comment from Premier Zhao.

Comrade Sun Yefang's viewpoints and stands which have been proved correct in practice are not limited to the above-mentioned points. We have only cited some examples. Naturally, this does not mean that Comrade's Sun Yefang's economic viewpoints and stand are all 100 percent perfect. Some of his views do not go undisputed in China's economics and economic circles. By and large, however, in the past 20 years and more, the theoretical views and reform stands which he has adhered to for a long time have stood the test of history although they were "out of keeping with the times" for a certain period. They conform to the orientation and need of China's socialist economic development. This has been almost unanimously acknowledged by the comrades who agree with him and who opposed him. This is a difficult attainment, hence worthy of esteem.

Why is it possible for Comrade Sun Yefang to achieve such outstanding successes in his economic research work? Why is it possible for his achievements in scientific research to exercise such an important influence on China's socialist economic construction? This is inseparable from some of his features, such as, in his research work, he attaches importance to both practice and theory, closely integrates theory with practice and has the selfless dedicated spirit of being brave to explore truth and transform reality.

He Refuses To Blindly Follow Books or Higher Authorities but Proceeds From Reality

Comrade Sun Yefang joined in revolutionary activities at the age of 15. When he engages in theoretical research work, he, as a revolutionary, never studies theory for theory's sake but for the need of revolutionary practice. He adheres to the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism with China's concrete practice. He refuses to blindly follow books or higher authorities and proceeds from reality in everything. He always tries to find out from the realities of China's social and economic life problems worth studying and the answers to the problems.

In the early 1930's, the Wang Ming sectarian clique usurped the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and pursued a "leftist" opportunist line. They exaggerated the capitalist proportion in the nature of Chinese society and revolution and opposed the party shifting its work to armed agrarian revolution. The "Trotskyites" worked in concert with Wang Ming by publicly spreading the rumor that China was a capitalist society under the rule of international financial capital, that the Chinese revolution was a socialist revolution and that the object of the revolution was the national bourgeoisie. This was a preposterous theory which ran counter to the party's Marxist line. Comrades Sun Yefang and Xue Muqiao sponsored the formation of "China's Rural Economy Study Society" and took an active part in the rural social and economic survey in various localities in north, central and south China. They cited practical data to prove that China was a semicolonial and semifeudal society, that the Chinese revolution was a bourgeois democratic revolution under the leadership of the proletariat and that the agrarian revolution was the basic content of the Chinese revolution at that time. Sun Yefang also cited a lot of data to show the mutual dependence for survival between the rule of international capital and the feudal production relations as well as the marked feudal vestiges in China's capitalist industry and thus scathingly denounced the "leftist" fallacies of both the "Trotskyites" and Wang Ming and defended the party's revolutionary agrarian policy.

After the founding of the PRC, Comrade Sun Yefang assumed leading work in some economic management departments and statistics departments in Shanghai, east China and Beijing. He also went to the Soviet Union to make an economic inspection. This enabled him to gain a fairly profound understanding of the prevailing conditions in China's management system of the national economy and the problems brought about by the indiscriminate copying of many systems of the Soviet Union, such as excessive concentration of management right, material inclination in management, the practice of eating from the same pot and receiving equal benefits and neglect of results.

He profoundly realized that it was necessary to explore these questions theoretically. Consequently, he published in 1956 two famous articles: "Place Planning and Statistics on the Basis of the Law of Value" and "On Gross Output Value." These two articles made a sound analysis of some malpractices that existed in the management system of the national economy at that time. Some of his penetrating economic viewpoints which he adhered to at a later period were put forward or emerged in an embryonic form in the two articles. In his later practical economic work and theoretical studies, these viewpoints were continuously developed and they gradually formed the theoretical system and reform views of Sun Yefang.

After Comrade Sun Yefang was appointed director of the Economic Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1957, according to the principle directives laid down by Comrades Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping and Li Fuchun that the study of economics should link theory with reality, he pointed out that the main task for the Economic Research Institute was to systematically study important economic questions in socialist construction and to study the principles of Marxist political economy and particularly the laws governing socialist economic movements and the application of these laws to practice in China. In 1962, the leading group headed by Comrade Sun Yefang drew up a report, saying that economic research work should combine the three tasks, namely, serving socialist economic development, serving the ideological struggle and engaging in the building of branches of science. The report said that the key lay in solving the problem of linking theory with reality and it pointed out that academic research divorced from reality would not help socialist construction and could not build up a scientific theoretical system which could play a fighting role. Under the sponsorship of Sun Yefang, the Economic Research Institute adopted a series of measures and created conditions for research personnel to link their study with reality. This included: Applying to the party's central leadership and the State Council for the approval of placing the Economic Research Institute under the dual leadership of the State Planning Commission and the Chinese Academy of Sciences according to the then conditions; sending research personnel to take part in the investigation and study work handled by some economic functional departments such as the planning commission and the statistical bureau; establishing experimental points for rural surveys and studies in Lixian County, Hebei Province; and so on. In the course of energetically encouraging the practice of conducting investigations and studies Comrade Sun Yefang earnestly practiced what he advocated and personally went to rural villages and factories to make investigations. He devoted all efforts to conducting creative study of important questions arising in the practice of socialist construction.

While making investigations and studies, Sun Yefang was good at approaching a question in actual work from a theoretical height. In 1958, when making an investigation, he found that some people completely disregarded cost in the great movement of making steel. He asked them why they worked in this way. The answer was: So long as steel and iron is produced, it does not matter whether the production leads to a profit or a loss, because what socialism needs is merely use value. Sun Yefang immediately pointed out that this was a prejudice: Socialism on no account means that attention need not be paid to value and that profit is insignificant. These kinds of investigations helped him a lot and stimulated him to engage in the study of the theory of value for many years, and that was also the reason why he repeatedly emphasized the point that the improvement of economic results is the key to socialist economic development. In 1961, when making an investigation in the Shanghai machine tool plant, he found an old U.S.-made double housing planer with low efficiency from the 1940's. Its efficiency was as low as only one-third of a planer made by the Jinan machine tool plant but the manpower, materials and floor space needed by it were three times those needed by a new planer from our country. Why did the plant continue to use the old planer? According to the workers, the reason was that the depreciation charge had not yet been used up, so the machine could be replaced only after two more overhauls.

Phenomena of this kind were very common. All this seriously impeded the renewal and transformation of equipment in enterprises and constituted a reason why technical level and production efficiency of the enterprises could not improve for a long time. Investigations impelled him to deeply study the theoretical problems concerning the reproduction of fixed assets. On the basis of this study he put forth a proposal to reform the existing financial and economic management system which he described as "reproducing antiques and freezing technological progress."

Sun Yefang not only paid special attention to seeking research projects and finding solutions for problems by making contact with reality, but he also attached great importance to the question of what form the research achievements should take so as to better serve actual work. He did not agree with some comrades who only regarded works and treatises which had been published as research achievements; instead, he maintained that all survey reports which made a reasonable analysis and had original ideas and all research reports and policy proposals which were based on facts and theoretical proof should be treated as scientific research achievements. He advocated that while dealing with the questions concerning socialist economic development, people should be allowed to express different opinions; forbidding people to express different opinions would result in heavy losses. Because some questions concerning policies were not suitable for open discussion at a certain period, in order to be responsible for the party, he particularly required people to write study reports which were to be circulated within a certain scope so as to make proposals to leading bodies. It was under the sponsorship of Sun Yefang that the personnel in the Economic Research Institute wrote the well-known "Report on Messhalls" in 1959. In Sun Yefang's own research achievements this kind of internally circulated study report also accounted for a big proportion. Among the 20 articles compiled in the book entitled "Collected Works on Some Theoretical Questions Concerning Socialist Economy," which was published in 1979, five were internally circulated study reports that he submitted to leading organs, including the famous reports "On the Financial and Economic System Within the Economy Under the Ownership by the Whole People," "On the Management System of Fixed Assets and Socialist Reproduction," "On Profit Targets Under the Management System of Socialist Planned Economy," and so on. All these reports analyzed the errors in existing policies from the theoretical view and made reform proposals. Many of Sun Yefang's valuable ideas were made in these internally circulated study reports.

Sun Yefang's economic research work had strong practicality. His purpose for theoretical research was to meet the needs of the revolution and construction practice. So he took practice as the source from which he could derive theoretical viewpoints and as the yardstick by which theoretical viewpoints were to be tested. He continuously drew nourishment from actual life so as to enrich his theory. Therefore, his theoretical viewpoints always have strong vitality. Many viewpoints and ideas that he gave many years ago are now still radiating with the light of truth and playing a beneficial role in our socialist construction cause.

Opposing Idealism and Metaphysics in Economic Theoretical Circles

Comrade Sun Yefang's economic research work not only has strong practicality but also has a distinct theoretical character. He attaches great importance to the guiding role of theory in practice. He not only opposes the academic style of study that separates itself from reality, but also opposes the empirical tendency of underestimating the role of theory. In the early 1940's, when he lectured on Stalin's works, "The Foundation of Leninism", in the Central Party School, he criticized the erroneous tendency of looking down on theory which had existed within the party and continued to exist in some party members.

In order to deal with this problem, he particularly wrote a letter to consult Comrade Liu Shaoqi on 13 July 1941. On the same day, Comrade Shaoqi immediately wrote him a reply which fully affirmed his opinion and at the same time elaborately expounded the great significance of revolutionary theory in guiding revolutionary movements. That was the famous letter "A Reply to Comrade Song Liang." Sun Yefang was deeply inspired. From then on, whether working at the post of party education work or at the post of economic work and economic research, he consistently made efforts to improve the party's theoretical level and to publicize and develop Marxist economic science in China.

In the 1950's, when studying the socialist economic problems in our country and in the Soviet Union, Sun Yefang found that some maladies in the management of the national economy had profound roots in ideology and theory. That was idealism and metaphysics which had ruled the economic theoretical circles for a long time. By idealism he meant the ideal of voluntarism which once governed the economic theoretical circles. This idea denied or belittled objective economic laws, maintaining that economic process could be willfully manipulated by man's subjective will or by the political power of a state. Under the guidance of this idea, economic phenomena and questions were not explained from the point of view of objective laws; instead, objective economic laws were substituted with political and ideological factors. By criticizing metaphysics in the economic theoretical circles, he referred to those ideas that took the socialist economy to be the same as economy in primitive societies which was dealt with in kind or that took the entire national economy as the economic activities within a single enterprise in which no exchange existed. These metaphysical ideas negated the dual characters of labor and products in the socialist economy. They only recognized use value but negated value. Sun Yefang called them the "theory of natural economy." He pointed out that the above two kinds of viewpoints had wide influence in socialist construction at home and abroad and that the maladies in the national economic management system would not be overcome in an effective way without eliminating their roots in ideological theory. In many articles and speeches, he repeatedly and deeply criticized the "theory of voluntarism" and the "theory of natural economy" which existed previously for a long time in both Chinese and foreign economic theoretical circles. This is not without reason.

After engaging in theoretical education work and economic work for a long time and through his contact with economic affairs in China, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Sun Yefang deeply felt that it was necessary to systematically solve many important questions concerning socialist economy in basic theory. It was with this aspiration that he came to the Economic Research Institute. While emphatically requiring that economic research work must serve socialist economic development and the ideological struggle, in the above-mentioned 1962 report of the Economic Research Institute, Sun Yefang also explicitly affirmed that the institute should place stress on the study of basic theory. In order to establish a systematical socialist political economy, he on the one hand organized research personnel to make investigations by going deep into reality and on the other hand set great store by the study of basic theory, including requiring all personnel in the institute to study "Das Kapital" in a systematical and organized way. He deemed that "Das Kapital" not only expounded the laws governing capitalism, but also included many direct expositions on the socialist economy and many arguments which could enlighten our thinking. The maladies existing in the economic management system that we introduced from the Soviet Union in the 1950's could be said to be related to violations of some basic principles in "Das Kapital." Though he received a systematical theoretical education in Marxism and engaged in theoretical study for a long time, Comrade Sun Yefang still constantly studies Marx and Engels' works. When he was in jail he read over the whole set of Marx and Engels' works. In recent years, though lying in bed due to sickness, he still persists in reading books and conducting study and writing in connection with questions arising in reality.

On the issue of establishing a theoretical system of socialist political economy, Sun Yefang had this idea: In the course of struggling against erroneous traditional ideas in economic theoretical circles, it is not enough to criticize these ideas one point after another; rather, it is necessary to have a theoretical work with a complete system of socialist political economy. Only thus can we acquire sufficient strength in the struggle against the prevalent erroneous traditional theory. From 1960 on he devoted great efforts to presiding over the compilation of the book "Socialist Economy Theory." For this book he worked his heart out and revised the draft many times. Gradually all his economic viewpoints were thus systematized and a new system of economic theory was formed. In the course of compiling this book, he opposed the previous practice of treating socialist political economy as a collection of policies and giving definitions to laws; instead, he required that the socialist economic laws should be clearly analyzed by studying the objective process of the socialist economy, that is, the processes of production, circulation and reproduction. He deemed that only by relying on the systematical analysis of the objective economic process and economic laws could the voluntarist ideas be convincingly criticized, and that only by permeating the entire systematical analysis with the "red line" of "achieving the greatest results with the least consumption" can the "theory of natural economy" in economics be thoroughly refuted. In the course of compiling this book and on other occasions, Comrade Yefang often emphasized the point that theoretical work should pay attention to the accuracy of concepts and the logic or argumentation, because the study of economic theory "needs the method of abstraction and needs a series of concepts and categories which must be well defined." He did not agree with those people who generally advocated that "theoretical disputes should be avoided," because "this would only allow the confusion of concepts to continue" and allow this confusion to bring about detrimental results in practice. He profoundly analyzed the concepts of productive force, production relations, circulation and value as well as the categories related to these concepts, including socialist profits, production price and so on. He also seriously approached the object of political economy and the theoretical system of socialist political economy. All this useful study has promoted our country's research work dealing with socialist economy theory. It is a pity that the book "Socialist Economy Theory" which Sun Yefang expended a great deal of his energies on cannot come out at an early time due to the twists and turns in history and because of Sun Yefang's strict scientific attitude. However, the course of compiling this book is like a big school in which large numbers of economic research personnel have been cultivated. I myself have also received earnest teachings from Comrade Yefang by participating in the compilation of this book.

The Selfless and Dauntless Spirit of Adhering to Principle and Truth

From the above description, we can see that Comrade Sun Yefang, in his economic research work, attaches importance to both foundation study and application research and he properly combines these two sides. On the one hand, he applies the general principles of Marxist political economy to the studying and solving of actual problems in China's socialist economic development; and on the other hand, he has enriched and developed Marxist economic science through this study. In studying actual problems in China's socialist economic development, he does not merely analyze a case as it stands; but rather, he analyzes a case from the height of theory and derives theory from the analysis. In approaching the concepts and systems of socialist political economy, he does not merely go around some bookish knowledge by playing a game of concepts; instead, he always starts from the dynamic reality of socialist construction and conducts scientific abstraction, then uses facts to prove his theory.

Because he can properly combine theory with reality in his economic research work, his research achievements have not only attracted attention from theoretical circles, but have also attracted attention from functional departments, thus exerting an important and positive influence over both China's economic theoretical research work and actual economic work.

Of course, it is not only because he has ability to pursue his studies but more importantly because he has a conscientious and meticulous attitude in his studies that he can successfully solve the problem of combining theory with reality. He takes the attitude of a Marxist revolutionary toward the study of economics. The task for a revolutionary theoretical worker is to smash those traditional ideas that impede social progress. This needs a selfless and dauntless spirit in dealing with theory. Comrade Sun Yefang precisely has this valuable revolutionary character. He deeply understands that the traditional theoretical viewpoints that he was started to challenge have prevailed for more than half a century. "It will be somewhat risky when one is going to solve a doubtful case which has been suspended for a few decades." He often encouraged himself and educated other people with Marx's famous remark and Dante's verse: "At the entrance to science, as at the entrance to the hell, there must be such a demand: 'Here all hesitations must be eliminated; here any cowardice will not help.'" Sun Yefang himself has indeed acted in this way. Over a long time, although his theoretical viewpoints and reform proposals were continuously attacked due to the influence of the erroneous "leftist" ideology and he himself suffered personal persecution and was thrown into prison, he still maintained the faithful and unyielding character of a communist who is loyal to Marxism. He said: "It is not a pity to be dead, nor does it matter to be disgraced. But I will never give up the economic viewpoints that I have studied for a long time. I will live on for the truth." This selfless and dauntless spirit of adhering to principle and truth reflected in his research work has deeply moved the people and played a great inspiring role.

With his practice in theoretical research work, Comrade Sun Yefang has won admiration and reverence among the masses within and outside the party in the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and has enjoyed high prestige in economic circles at home and abroad. Recently, the CPC Committee of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences conferred on him the glorious title of model member of the Communist Party. Let our economic circles and the social science circles as a whole take Comrade Sun Yefang as an example, study his fine style of study of combining theory with practice, energetically study and solve major theoretical and practical problems in socialist modernization and contribute out strength to the realization of the glorious tasks set forth by the 12th party congress.

RENMIN RIBAO ON LEARNING FROM WANG JIYONG

HK130747 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 83 p 4

[Commentator's article: "What Should We Learn From Wang Jiyong"]

[Text] Today, RENMIN RIBAO publishes a dispatch entitled: "The Value of a Life." The dispatch introduces the merits of military surgeon Wang Jiyong who fought against blood cancer for 12 years, his dealing with the illness, his livelihood, work and people.

Threatened by the jaws of death, Wang Jiyong deeply pondered over the significance of a life: If a man takes a passive attitude toward death, his life will end on the day he becomes ill. If he contributes his efforts in his limited lifetime for the people's interests, for the four modernizations and for the cause of communism, his life will last forever, as long as the cause. His life is valuable and full whether it is to be prolonged for a year more or scores of years. Wang Jiyong battled with illness for 12 years. His ordinary, indescribable and commendable practice has told people that a revolutionary should approach his life in such a way and give value to life.

Spiritually, Wang Jiyong was a strong man. Inspired by the older generation who worked untiringly, by the collective who gave him their supports and concern, by the life which was in the thick of struggle, he was full of confidence and he was not pessimistic and disheartened. Being aware of his shortcoming of aiming too high, he made a point of working selflessly and made new contributions to the people in his ordinary post.

A rough and bumpy road and difficulties and obstacles are unavoidable in our life, and plain sailing is impossible. People with lofty ideals can usually make marked contributions in an unfavorable environment. A temporary setback which we receive, an ideological pressure which we feel and a physical pain from which we suffer may become a motive force enabling us to make progress and fight tirelessly or may become a spiritual force which encourages us to fight bravely. Thus it was with Wang Jiyong. On the other hand, having suffered a setback of facing difficulties, one may lower one's fighting will and fail to make progress. Being frustrated, disappointed in a love affair or after taking a wrong step in life, one may be demoralized, dispirited, world-weary and give oneself up to feeling hopeless. But this is not advisable.

What is the secret of Wang Jiyong who made outstanding achievements in an ordinary post? The hospital leadership had transferred him from one post to another three times for health reasons. The burdens he shouldered were successively lightened. However, he loved all the work he was assigned and carried it out in a creative way. As a result, the amount of work continued to increase and he made more and more achievements. He never despised any ordinary work and he made full use of the limited time. He paid attention to raising labor efficiency and to doing more work. This is Wang's experience in attaining achievements. This is the valuable spirit of Wang and one of the important aspects in giving value to life. The four modernizations will undoubtedly be accomplished if all of us do our work well with this spirit.

There are a great number of good comrades such as Wang Jiyong, Zhang Tongxing and Sun Yefang. Although they are seriously ill, they fought all their lives and they are eulogized as living Jiang Jianyings and Luo Jianfus. They have shown a strong sense of responsibility in vigorously developing the nation and the radiance of their communist spirit shines everywhere. They have proven themselves examples for the people of our country.

FURTHER ON IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK MEETING

OW120803 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Responsible comrades of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee and the National Women's Federation spoke yesterday at the national conference on ideological and political work among workers and staff members. They called on trade union, CYL and women's organizations at all levels to lead the masses of workers and staff members as masters in giving all-out support to reforms in the rural areas, actively participating in various reforms of enterprises, and standing in the forefront of the socialist modernization drive.

Gu Dachun, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, said: The main task of ideological and political work among workers and staff members is to arouse their consciousness. Its premise is the belief that the masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism and that it is necessary to proceed from reality. Therefore, seeking truth from facts and following the mass line are the basic principles for good ideological and political work among workers and staff members.

Gu Dachun said: The work teams and groups are the basic positions for trade unions to do ideological and political work. There are now more than 5 million trade union groups. We should turn the work teams and groups into furnaces in which the masses will constantly be tempered by communist ideology.

Zhang Baoshun, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, said: The CYL should strengthen and improve its ideological and political work to make it increasingly more persuasive, touching and appealing. It is necessary to widely unite the young people and actively serve them. The CYL should inject communist education into productive activities, the "five stresses and four beauties" activities, sparetime cultural and sports activities and activities to learn from and catch up with the advanced in order to make these activities lively and successful.

Yu Shuqin, member of the Secretariat of the National Women's Federation, said: Good ideological and political work among women workers and staff members, particularly young women workers, not only has a bearing on building up the ranks of workers and staff members as a whole and on the development of enterprises, but also affects the major task of women's own emancipation. Women workers and staff members should receive systematic communist education together with their male counterparts. At the same time, in light of the special characteristics of women workers and staff members, it is also necessary to educate them in the communist ideal of love, marriage and morality, combining ideological and political work with concern and solution for the practical problems faced by women workers and staff members in life.

HU YAOBANG LETTER CALLS FOR COURAGE, DRIVE

OW131001 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0721 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA) -- In a recent letter to Hu Juewen, acting president of the China Vocational Education Society, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee said: There are now so many neglected tasks to be undertaken. Great efforts should be made to promote a general mood with everyone courageously forging ahead, striving to outdo the others and boldly pushing the work forward.

The China Vocational Education Society is the first national mass education organization to promote and actually engage in vocational education in our country. It was initiated and founded in 1917 by the late Mr Huang Yanpei (Renzhi) jointly with people of vision in the educational and industrial circles of that time. It did a great deal of work for the cause of vocational education in our country before it was forced to suspend activities during the decade of domestic turmoil.

Comrade Hu Juewen recently wrote to Comrade Hu Yaobang, reporting in the resumption and development of the work of the China Vocational Education Society in the past 3 years, expressing the wish to formally restore the organization and the work of the China Vocational Education Society and telling him that the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee had already submitted a report on this matter to the CPC Committee had already submitted a report on this matter to the CPC Central Committee.

After receiving the letter, Comrade Hu Yaobang promptly sent a warm reply, saying: "I think that a good thing like this can get going with the support of the United Front Work Department, and there is no need to wait for approval of the Central Committee. There are now so many neglected tasks to be undertaken. Great efforts should be made to promote a general mood with everyone courageously forging ahead, striving to outdo the others and boldly pushing the work forward. There shouldn't be blocks at every level to cause delays. It is hoped that you will urge the colleagues of the society to show initiative and creativeness and boldly push the work forward."

He said in the letter: "The society's old friends and new members are determined to inherit and carry forward the cause the late Mr Huang had struggled for all his life, to speed up the training of competent people for the country, and have already made contributions. This is truly gratifying, and I congratulate them."

Hu Juewen, who is 89 years old, was very excited on receiving Comrade Hu Yaobang's reply. He urged the comrades of the China Vocational Education Society: "Now is the golden era to work for the country. We must all pluck up our spirits, do the best we can and make more contributions to the country's educational cause and economic construction."

UPSURGE IN FAMILY PLANNING ACTIVITIES NOTED

OW120601 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1442 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jan (XINHUA) -- The family planning propaganda month activities, which began in the country on New Year's Day, have been developing step by step. An upsurge in propagating family planning, now a fundamental national policy, has already taken shape in the nation's urban and rural areas.

The propaganda activities at the present stage are marked by four prominent features:

First, they have had the great attention of party committees and governments at all levels. Principal leading cadres have taken the lead in making speeches about this national policy, mobilizing the people to abide by it, and inspecting and supervising how the propaganda activities have been carried out. Following last November's national conference on family planning propaganda, party committees and governments of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions immediately studied and planned their activities for the propaganda month. After the capital's mobilization meeting on family planning propaganda month, similar meetings were held by all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as by all services and arms of the Chinese PLA and the leading organs of all PLA units. Leading members of most localities and departments attended these meetings and spoke on the significance of family planning. Mobilization activities have also been carried out in various prefectures, cities and counties. According to incomplete statistics from these eight provinces -- Hebei, Shanxi, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Zhejiang, Anhui and Gansu, over 35,000 leading cadres at and above the county level have made speeches at various types of meetings.

The second feature is the coordinated efforts of all social quarters. Under the unified leadership of party committees and governments at all levels, the propaganda, culture, public health, education and civil affairs departments and departments in charge of workers, youths and women's work have all actively joined their forces to coordinate the propaganda activities. During the peak period, some 200,000 to 300,000 propaganda personnel were mobilized in Beijing or Shanghai.

The third feature is sufficient and early preparations. In many localities the preparatory work started as early as August of last year after the national conference on planned parenthood was over. In addition to a large quantity of propaganda materials, posters, slogans, pictures, slides, videotapes and movies, these localities also intensified the training of grassroot cadres, professional and sparetime family planning cadres and medical workers in anticipation that they will educate the peasants and carry out birth control measures among them. According to statistics, 14 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, including Hebei, Shanxi, Zhejiang, Fujian, Ningxia and Shanghai, have trained nearly 1.37 million propaganda workers and over 138,000 medical workers.

The public health departments and bureaus of 12 provinces and municipalities, including Beijing, Tianjin, Zhejiang and Guangdong, have formed 101 technical groups composed of skilled and experienced medical workers selected from provincial hospitals.

Another important feature of the current propaganda month activities is the solid work of integrating propaganda and educational activities with birth control measures. With the rural areas as the focal points, all localities have carried out penetrating and meticulous ideological work as well as contraceptive and birth control measures among the peasants. Many couples have requested that permanent or semipermanent birth control surgery be performed on them. According to incomplete statistics from Hebei, Shanxi, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Gansu and Ningxia, during the period from last December till now, over 225,600 cases of tubal ligation and vasectomy have been performed on men and women, and loops have been installed for over 96,000 women.

XU DIXIN ON POPULATION, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OW111434 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA) -- There is a sharp contradiction between China's high rate of population growth and the development of the national economy, said Xu Dixin, president of the Chinese Population Science Society, at a council meeting which opened yesterday in Beijing attended by over 80 population researchers from all parts of the country.

He attributed this high rate to the ultraleft idea of regarding people only as producers not as consumers, the improvement of people's living conditions since liberation and the traditional idea of wanting "more children and grandchildren".

His report "On the Relationship Between Population Growth and Social and Economic Development" points out that the balance between population growth and the development of the national economy must be studied by specialists in population and family planning. Subjects to be researched include the population law of a socialist country, population forecasting, agricultural modernization and the rural population, education and employment of the population, demography, population mobility, ecology, problems of the elderly and the minorities.

Xu Dixin said in the 1953-1978 period 58 percent of the annual increase in commodity production was consumed by new population growth, effectively wiping out the major part of the improved standard of living.

Rapid population growth also sharpened the contradiction between the means of production and employment. Between 1952 and 1977, the annual increase in fixed assets could only provide new jobs for 2 million people. However, since 1966, 17 million people were entering the labor force annually. The state provided 24.38 million people with jobs in cities and towns in the three years from 1979 to 1981. The number of people coming into the labor force in the next few years will continue to grow.

In the countryside, the contradiction is between number of people and area of farmland. The amount of arable land per capita has decreased from 0.2 hectare in 1949 to 0.1 at present.

Housing, public health and transport facilities all lag behind population growth, Xu Dixin said; since liberation China has built new housing floor space of 493 million square meters in the cities and towns, but the average living space per capita dropped from 4.5 square meters in the early 1950's to 3.6 square meters now.

Overpopulation also greatly impeded progress in education and culture, which had an important bearing on China's modernization program.

Xu Dixin urged all those at the council meeting to do a good job of investigation and research in population science and make new contributions to China's family planning program.

QIAN XINZHONG ON FAMILY PLANNING EFFORTS

OW130231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1511 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jan (XINHUA) -- Qian Xinzong, minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, pointed out at tonight's national telephone conference on family planning propaganda month that special attention must be directed toward achieving good results from launching the family planning propaganda month activities so that these activities will continue to develop in a down-to-earth manner.

Qian Xinzong said: A central leading comrade recently pointed out that family planning depends on three things -- political mobilization, law and technical measures-- and that the idea of regarding men as being superior to women is a big ideological obstacle to family planning. For this reason, special attention must be given to developing meticulous ideological work, to repudiating feudalistic ideas and to elevating the social status of women and girls. We must explain to the peasants that the per capita farmland is dwindling and help them compare the conditions between one-child families and multichild families so that our propaganda work will be more to the point and more persuasive and so that our ideological work will reach every household and individual.

Qian Xinzong stressed: An important aspect in assessing the results of the propaganda month activities will lie in earnestly carrying out the technical measures for controlling births. He said: If our technical measures cannot keep up with our ideological work, family planning will remain an empty phrase. As far as measures are concerned, the stress must be put on preventing pregnancy and childbirth. On the basis of the masses' voluntary participation, loops should be implanted in mothers who already have one child. For those couples who already have two children, they should be persuaded to have a tubal ligation or a vasectomy. More skilled doctors with a high sense of professional ethics must be selected to form technical groups to work at the grassroots units to ensure that birth control surgery is of good quality, safe and reliable.

Qian Xinzong pointed out: To make family planning a success, we must rely on the common efforts of the whole society and the masses' voluntary participation as well as on professional personnel. As the propaganda month activities continue, we must continue to expand the ranks of propaganda workers, technical workers and family planning activists. We must strengthen the organization of family planning departments and speed up establishing county-level propaganda and guidance stations. The Ministry of Public Health has decided that multibranch hospitals at and above the county level will set up family planning sections and that clinics and health centers will set up family planning units that will have technicians capable of performing birth control surgery. Activists who appear during the propaganda month should attend family planning meetings or should be organized in one way or another so that their role can be brought into full play in our regular work.

Qian Xinzong also analyzed the situation of the first stage of the momentous propaganda month and pointed out that it has been characterized by such features as having the great attention of leading cadres, sufficient preparation and solid work. However, he pointed out that although the propaganda month activities have started, the development is uneven in various parts of the country. He hoped that the leaders of all family planning departments will investigate and study the situation at the basic-level units and sum up their experience.

During the conference, comrades of Hunan, Jilin and Shanghai introduced their experience in promoting family planning in their areas.

Attending the conference were heads of family planning leading groups, family planning propaganda month leading groups and family planning committees of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Also attending the conference, which was sponsored by the State Family Planning Commission, were party committee secretaries and governors of some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and leading members of the General Political Department and the Family Planning Office of the PLA as well as comrades of the ministries and commissions concerned of the central authorities.

1982 AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS OUTLINED

OW121130 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0630 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Talk by He Kang, vice minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery:
"Reviewing Agricultural Production in 1982 and Looking Ahead to 1983" -- read by
announcer]

[Excerpts] In 1982, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, we achieved great successes on all fronts. The vast countryside is thriving. In agricultural production, despite rather serious natural disasters in some areas, China still achieved an all-round good harvest. Output of major farm products such as grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops and sugar crops overfulfilled state plans and set the best records since the founding of the People's Republic. Agricultural production showed the following features:

1. There was an all-round production growth in farming, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery. Grain output in 1982, estimated to top 1981 by more than 10 million tons, may reach 335 million tons, which surpasses the 332.12 million ton output in 1979, the previous record year. After 2 years of large increases, cotton output, expected to top 1981 by 332,000 tons, may reach 3.3 million tons. Output of oil-bearing crops may reach 11 million tons, an increase of 800,000 tons over 1981. With regard to sugar crops, the output of sugar beet in north China dropped as a result of drought, but a good sugarcane crop was reaped in south China. The country's total output of sugar crops may reach 41.1 million tons, an increase of 5.1 million tons over 1981. Production of cash crops such as silkworm cocoons, tea, tobacco and so forth was higher than in 1981. Total output of pork, beef and mutton may reach 13.15 million tons, an increase of more than 500,000 tons over 1981. Output of aquatic products totalled 4.72 million tons, an increase of 120,000 tons over 1981. The total output value of rural commune- and brigade-run industries may reach 62.2 billion yuan, an increase of 12 percent over 1981. Other diversified undertakings in the rural areas and commune members' household sideline production also grew by a fairly large margin. The total agricultural output value of the country in 1982 is expected to show a 5 percent increase over 1981.

2. Especially significant changes took place in the production outlook of some medium- and low-yield areas. Medium- and low-yield areas account for about two-thirds of China's rural areas. About 150 million peasants live in low-yield areas. For various reasons, their food and clothing problems were not solved for a long time and the state had to supply large amounts of grain and funds for relief in these areas each year. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, these areas have experienced tremendous changes.

3. The number of specialized households and households doing specialized jobs in agricultural production continued to increase. These households generally constitute from several percent to over 10 percent of the total number of local peasant households. Some of them also organized different forms of economic associations according to the principle of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, thus enriching the collective rural economy both in form and substance. Some specialized households provide 10,000 jin of meat, 1 ton of eggs and 1,000 chickens to the state and earn an income of over 10,000 yuan each year. They are known as the "three high" households -- high labor productivity, high rate of marketable produce and high income. They have greatly promoted the growth of commodity production in the rural areas and opened a way for the peasants to get rich as quickly as possible.

Generally speaking, the great successes in agricultural production in our country in 1982 were the result of the continued implementation by party organizations and cadres at various levels in the rural areas and the peasant masses of the series of highly popular principles and policies formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee.

In 1983, we should pay attention to the following tasks:

1. On the basis of each area's natural resources and economic and technological conditions, the localities should draw up their own agricultural development plans and adopt effective measures to ensure their implementation. We should emancipate our thinking from the yoke of past agricultural practices. We must understand that our rural areas must take the road of all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery and combining the operations of agriculture, industry and commerce. This is the only road which is suited to our national conditions and which can maintain a sound agricultural-ecological cycle, achieve better economic results, enable the masses of peasants to become well-to-do more quickly, and bring greater responsibility to our country.

2. We must continue to implement the rural economic policies adopted since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and consolidate and improve the output-related system of contracted responsibility and other forms of agricultural production responsibility systems. At the same time, we should actively support, help and guide the development of the various types of economic associations and specialized households in order to tap the tremendous potential for increased production among the masses and strive for an all-round good agricultural harvest this year.

3. We must continue to implement in an all-round way the correct policy of "spare no effort in promoting grain production and actively develop diversified undertakings." Our country has a large population and limited farmland. Feeding the people has always been our primary task. We must give top priority to grain production. Land suitable for growing grain must be used to grow grain and must not be planted with other crops. The localities must adopt effective measures to guarantee the acreage of grain fields.

Grain acreage should be maintained at the level of 1.7 billion mu for the whole country. The state has decided to step up in a planned way the development of the commodity grain bases on the Sanjiang Plain in Heilongjiang, in the Poyang Lake area in Jiangxi, the Dongting Lake area in Hunan and the Pi-shi-hang irrigation area in Anhui.

As for cash crops, the area to be planted to cotton in the whole country should be kept at about 85 million mu, and rational readjustments should be made among different areas. The acreage of rapessed and flue-cured tobacco should be kept under control.

4. We must continue to carry out the technical transformation of agriculture and set up and improve a system of agricultural-technological research and dissemination and an educational system to train competent people for rural construction.

5. We must continue to mobilize the masses of peasants to devote more work to stepping up agricultural capital construction and improving agricultural production conditions.

We hope that leading comrades at various levels in the rural areas will personally conduct investigations and studies, grasp the new situation, sum up new experiences, study and solve new problems at the frontline of production, do their work well and in a down-to-earth way, bring into full play the role of the superstructure in serving the economic base, and make new contributions to winning a still greater and more comprehensive agricultural harvest and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in the new year.

Further Figures

OW111411 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 CMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] While continually registering increases in agricultural production over 3 years China reaped another overall bumper agricultural harvest in 1982. Production output in agriculture, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery exceeded that in 1979, which was itself a bumper harvest year. Total grain output in 1982 is expected to reach 335 million dun, 10 million dun more than in 1981. Total cotton output in 1982 is expected to reach 3.3 million dun, 332,000 dun more than in 1981. Total output of oil-bearing crops in 1982 is expected to reach 11 million dun, 850,000 dun more than in 1981. The output of sugar-bearing crops, silkworm cocoons, tea, pork, beef and mutton also rose on a fairly large scale. Considerable progress has been made in the development of fishery, rural industry and diversified economy. Total output value in agriculture in 1982 is expected to increase by 5 percent compared with 1981.

Sugar Production

OW121012 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA) -- China expects to produce 3.9 million tons of sugar in the present processing season, 500,000 tons more than the previous season, according to the Ministry of Light Industry.

The estimated output, based on the 1982 sugarcane and sugarbeet harvests, would constitute an increase of 101 percent over the 1976-1977 season.

In the 1982-1983 season, some 3.15 million tons of cane sugar and 750,000 tons of beet sugar are scheduled to be produced, registering increases of 15 percent and 14 percent, respectively, over the previous season.

The ministry said that in recent years the area allocated to sugar crops expanded, while at the same time per unit yield increased, primarily because the government raised the purchasing prices and sold food grains and fertilizers -- both rationed items in China -- to growers as a reward. Another factor cited is that during this period sugar mills expanded their production capacity. In the 1980-1982 period, production capacities of 950,000 tons of cane sugar and 380,000 tons of beet sugar were added, which largely kept pace with the increase in sugar crops.

Up to now, China remains a sugar importer. In the past few years, the ministry said, China imported about 1 million tons each year. Although production climbed rapidly in the past years, consumption rose just as fast, and imports are still required. The ministry said that, in the meantime, they are making efforts to further expand sugar production to meet the growing demand of the Chinese people and the needs of the rapid developing food processing industry.

NI ZHIFU ON 1923 RAILWAY STRIKE ANNIVERSARY

OW120121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0816 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jan (XINHUA) -- The preparatory committee for celebrating the 60th anniversary of the "7 February" general strike was formed in Beijing on 10 January.

February 7, 1982 marks the 60th anniversary of the general strike of the Beijing-Hankou railway. Ni Zhifu, chairman of the preparatory committee, said: Instruction in the historical mission, the revolutionary tradition and the intrinsic quality of the working class should be conducted among the cadres and workers on all fronts through celebrations this year so as to mobilize the masses of workers to stand in the vanguard of reforms.

The preparatory committee is composed of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Ministry of Railways and Beijing Municipality. Chen Puru and Bai Jiefu are vice chairman of the committee.

Celebration activities in all forms will be held in Beijing and all over the country around 7 February.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS ATTEND MEMORIAL MEETING

OW040847 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The memorial meeting for He Kexi, member of the CPPCC National Committee and vice chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee, was held this morning at the people's hall in Hangzhou. Party and state leaders Song Renqiong, Chen Pixian, Qiao Shi, Tan Zhenlin, Peng Chong, Ji Pengfei, Zhang Aiping, Zhang Jingfu, President of the Supreme People's Court Jiang Hua, Vice Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee Hu Ziang and member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission Su Yu sent wreaths.

Comrade He Kexi's old friends Duan Junyi, Tan Qilong, Lin Hujia, Chen Weida, Xu Jiataun, Liu Jie, Ye Fei, Peng Lin, Han Nianlong, Zhong Xidong, Chen Yi, Li Buxing, Bu Ming, Zhao Hong, Zeng Zhi, Huang Zhizhen, Wang Bicheng, (Zhang Wenbi), (Yang Shiyi), Zhou Lin, Yu Guangmao, (Wang Xiaofeng), (Xu Fang), (Zhang Yiyou), (Cai Ziwu), Shu Tong, (Zhong Shilun), (Zhang Yixiang), Zhong Qiguang, Guo Huaruo, Chen Ruiting, (Chen Shiji) and He Yixiang sent wreaths.

The CPPCC National Committee, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Zhejiang provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress, the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government, the Zhejiang Provincial Military District, the Zhejiang democratic parties at the provincial and municipal levels, the party committees and administrative offices of various prefectures and municipalities, various departments and bureaus under the Zhejiang provincial government's jurisdiction and various mass organizations sent wreaths. The party committees of Jiangying, Yuyao and Cixi Counties, where Comrade He Kexi carried out his revolutionary struggles, also sent wreaths and telegrams of condolence.

Those who attended the memorial meeting were Tie Ying, Li Fengping, Chen Zuolin, Wang Fang, Zhang Jingtang, Xue Ju, Ciu Jian, Jiang Baodi, Wang Yaoting, Li Chaolong, Wang Jiayang, Zhai Xiwu, Li Kechang, Zhang Zhaowan, (Zhang Jingcai), (Chen Anyu), Liu Dan, Liu Zizheng, Xia Qi, Li Yuhua, Zhu Zuxiang, Yu Jiye, (Qin Zitao), Tang Yuanbing, Liu Yifu, Mou Haixiu, Luo Qingtao, (Tang Mingcai), Mao Qihua, Zhang Renzhi, Zhu Zhiguang, Wu Youxin, Wang Jiwu, Cui Dongbo, Peng Ruilin, He Zhibin and (Feng Qiyun), responsible persons of various departments of the provincial party committee and provincial people's government, cadres of organizations under provincial or municipal jurisdiction and old friends of Comrade He Kexi, numbering more than one thousand.

Comrade Tie Ying presided over the memorial meeting and Comrade Xue Ju delivered a memorial speech at the meeting.

He said: Comrade He Kexi joined the party in 1929. His passing away has meant the loss of an outstanding member to the party, the loss of an old comrade to us and the loss of a good friend to the non-party comrades. It is truly a loss for our party. Although Comrade He Kexi has passed away, his revolutionary spirit will be gloriously written into the Zhejiang party's history. His bone ashes will be sprinkled on the Ximing Lake of Ximing Mountain in accordance with his will.

TAN QILONG DISCUSSES SICHUAN DEVELOPMENT

HK080310 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 8 Jan 83 p 4

["Excerpts" of article by Tan Qilong, first secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, published in HONGQI: "To Prosper, North Sichuan Must Restore Its Forests"]

[Text] The latest issue of HONGQI (RED FLAG), organ of the CPC Central Committee, published a report by Tan Qilong, first secretary of the provincial committee of Sichuan, on northern Sichuan's rural development. Excerpts follow:

Northern Sichuan is hilly and mountainous. In the densely-populated hilly areas, where forest covers 10 percent of the land, the soil and climate are suitable for agriculture, although there is often drought.

In the mountainous areas, where the level of agriculture is backward and serious natural calamities occur, forestry and animal husbandry can be developed.

The greater portion of the northern Sichuan is mountainous. The rural people there can only prosper if reckless exploitation and destruction of forest resources is stopped and a diversified economy is fostered.

The main reason for the slow economic development of northern Sichuan has been destruction of forest resources. Excessive felling began during the "campaign of making iron and steel" in 1950, and continued during the "Cultural Revolution," and is still not completely checked.

This has caused soil erosion and flooding in lower reaches of the rivers in the area. The 1981 Sichuan flood, which caused disastrous damage to vast areas of the province, was brought about by the drastic reduction of forest land in northern Sichuan.

The mountainous areas in northern Sichuan have the perfect environment for afforestation, with sufficient rainfall and other natural factors. Only by closing off access to the mountains for a few years, can the forest regenerate.

Counties such as Nanjiang and Jiange closed off access to mountains for eight years and have been able to produce timber. In Guangyuan County, trees were planted on more than 26,000 hectares of land and these have become a large forest.

The rural people in northern Sichuan countryside cannot produce a large quantity of commercial grain, because there is little farmland. However, they can engage in diversified production of commodities, raising silkworms and growing oranges and tung trees.

In 1980, each person in the Longcan commune in Peng An County earned 47 yuan by raising silkworms. In another commune, orange production brought 366 yuan to each person in a 50-household production team.

The counties of Guangyuan, Wangcang and Wanyuan are developing their construction industry to provide local people new housing, and expanding service trades.

While the main task of northern Sichuan is to provide the state with products from forestry, animal husbandry and local businesses, it should be self-sufficient in grain.

There are some problems in the further development of northern Sichuan's rural economy. Afforestation requires funds.

But only 3 percent of Sichuan's agricultural funds was allocated to afforestation and forestry from 1958 to 1980. Afforestation on the upper reaches of the Yangtze River should be listed as one of the key projects of the state.

SICHUAN'S TAN QILONG ATTENDS ANNIVERSARY RALLY

HK120657 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Excerpts] This morning the Sichuan Provincial and Chengdu Municipal People's Government and Chengdu PLA units held a rally to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the activities of two supports.

More than 3,000 people, including commanders and fighters from the PLA units garrisoned in Sichuan and the people's armed police troops and representatives from provincial and municipal party and government organizations and from among servicemen's and martyrs' families and retired servicemen, attended the meeting.

Attending the rally were the responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CFPCC, the Chengdu Municipal CPC Committee, people's congress standing committee, people's government and CPPCC including Yang Rudai, Wang Chenghan, Tan Qilong, (Wan Haifeng), (Yang Qizhong), Ren Baige and (Hu Maozhou). Attending the rally were also the members and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee, members of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and of the CPC Central Commission of Discipline Inspection and other responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal party government and PLA organizations. The rally was presided over by Hu Maozhou, mayor of the Chengdu Municipality.

[Begin Hu Maozhou recording] The two supports rally opens now. We invite Comrade Yang Xizhong, deputy secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and acting governor to give a speech. [passage of Yang Xizhong greeting omitted] [end recording]

Comrade Yang Xizhong said that in the past year the people in our province have scored new achievements in developing industrial and agricultural production and other work and the military and political quality of the PLA units and people's armed police army units in our province markedly improved. The relatives of servicemen and martyrs and the retired servicemen made new contributions in the construction of the two civilizations. [passage omitted on Yang Xizhong's speech on the importance of the work in the new year, the necessity to work hard and to strengthen the ties between army, government and people]

Wan Haifeng, political commissar of the Chengdu PLA units gave a speech. [Begin Wan Haifeng recording] [passage of Wan's greeting omitted] Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and its military commission, our units have also scored new achievements in all our work. Our cadres' work ability has relatively greatly improved and they have scored heartening achievements in their work and construction. The mental attitude throughout our units has undergone a thorough change and our party building has been further strengthened. We have made remarkable improvement in our logistic work. After reorganization, our militia troops have become more suited to the demand of the situation. Without the kind concern and vigorous support of the party committees and governments at all levels and the masses in the province, it would have been impossible for us to have made all these achievements. Therefore, I hereby extend, on behalf of the party committee and all the commanders and fighters of our units, our hearty gratitude to the party committees and governments at all levels and the masses of the people in Sichuan Province. [applause] Comrades, the year of 1983 is first year for creating an overall new situation in our socialist construction. Therefore, it is of particularly great significance for us to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the activities of the "two supports" at the beginning of this year.

In the new historical period, we should carry and develop the tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people and continue to strengthen the unity between our army with the government and the people. We should continue to study and implement the spirit of the 12th party congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and strive to create a new situation in the work of our units. We should build and develop, under the unified leadership of the provincial CPC committee and together with the masses of the people, civilized villages, streets and schools, establish and develop a new type of relationship between our army and the government and the people that embodies the spirit of socialism, and together struggle for building our country into a modern socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy. [applause] [end recording]

At the end of the rally the film Immortal Huaihai Battle was shown.

YUNNAN'S AN PINGSHENG STRESSES ECONOMIC RESULTS

HK030643 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 2 January, Comrade An Pingsheng visited the place where the Kunming delegation to the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress is staying, to discuss the province's economic work in 1983 with the deputies. He stressed: All economic work must be focused on improving economic results. We must firmly establish the idea of the whole country as one chessboard, further emancipate our minds, carry out bold reforms, and promote the province's economic work.

Comrade An Pingsheng pointed out: Although the province's production has shown relatively great development in recent years, our management and technical standards are still very backward. Production costs are high, quality low, and competitiveness and economic results poor. These defects are more or less universal. In carrying out economic construction, we must stress economic results.

In the past, a province always thought of organizing a small but complete industrial system, and wasted a lot of money doing so. The result was that no province succeeded in this effort. We must absorb this lesson, firmly establish the notion of the whole country as one chessboard, and indulge no more in blind duplicate factory building. We must strictly follow the state plans and ensure that the construction capital is used where it is most needed.

Yunnan must stress basing itself on its existing foundation, carry out technical transformation in the existing enterprises in a planned and appropriate way, tap potentials and raise economic results. In the future, with regard to major economic construction projects, we must bring democracy into full play, listen to the views of the experts, find out the best plans, get a good grasp of the orientation for the use of investment, and improve economic results.

Comrade An Pingsheng said: My view is the same as yours. Energy and transport are weak links in Yunnan's economic construction. Yunnan's economic work cannot improve unless these problems are solved. We must devise ways of tapping potentials and strengthening construction and management of energy and transport.

Comrade An Pingsheng also stressed: We must advocate socialist competition in carrying out economic construction. We must break down regional blockades. Nothing can be achieved if everybody eats from the same big pot, sticks to the status quo and protects the backward. We cannot advance unless these problems are solved.

NEI MONGOL'S ZHOU HUI ATTENDS ECONOMIC MEETING

SK110836 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Excerpts] On 6-7 January, the research unit of the regional CPC committee held a meeting on industrial economy. The meeting focused the discussions on tackling the problems of everybody eating from the same big pot and iron rice bowl and on creating a new situation in the industrial and communications output of our region.

Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC committee and Zhang Pengtu, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, heard the discussions and made important speeches.

Attending the meeting were some responsible comrades of offices of the regional financial and economic leading groups and the regional and Hohhot municipal economic committees, some responsible persons of some industrial enterprises in Hohhot and Baotou Municipalities and some comrades of the relevant regional departments.

The meeting urged: In order to change the face of our region's industrial and communications enterprises and create a new situation of industrial and communications production, conscientious efforts should be made to eliminate the influence of leftist ideology and to enact the economic responsibility system among all levels of industrial and communications enterprises. To completely clean up the all-round situations of everybody eating from the same big pot and iron rice bowl, industrial and communications enterprises should proceed from the reality to comprehensively raise the economic results in line with the objective law of the economy.

In their speeches, some participants said: As for the elimination of the practice of everybody eating from the same big pot in industrial and communications enterprises, at present, the party Central Committee has a policy, staff members and workers have demands, rural areas have set examples and plants have conducted trial methods. So long as leading organs at all levels emancipate their minds and strengthen their leadership to implement various forms of economic responsibility systems in a steady and enthusiastic manner, the practice of everybody eating from the same big pot, and iron rice bowl and leftist ideology will be smashed and the enthusiasm of cadres and the masses will be aroused.

The meeting stressed: Leaders at all levels, especially leading comrades of industrial and communications departments should enthusiastically go into action and take the lead in implementing the economic responsibility system and in eliminating the practice of everybody eating from the same big pot and iron rice bowl.

Economic and general departments at all levels should open up a path for the elimination of the practice of everybody eating from the same big pot and make efforts to create a new situation in all fields of our region's industrial and communications production.

ZHOU HUI ATTENDS MEETING ON INTELLECTUALS

SK051329 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] The regional CPC committee recently held a study meeting of standing committee members to enthusiastically discuss how to correctly understand and boldly promote intellectuals. Participants unanimously held that to correctly understand and give full rein to the role of intellectuals, we must emancipate our thinking, overcome prejudice and continue to eliminate leftist influence.

This standing committee study meeting was chaired by Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC committee.

During discussions, all participants held that giving special attention to intellectuals and giving full rein to their role in the course of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernizations as set forth in the report of the 12th NPC is a very important strategic task. Without intellectuals, it will be impossible to carry out socialist modernization, to invigorate the economy, to conduct the two civilizations and to achieve the goal of quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

During discussions, all standing committee members said: To correctly understand the status of intellectuals and to give full rein to their role in building the two civilizations, we must emancipate our thinking, overcome prejudice against them and continue to eliminate the leftist influence. They pointed out: On balance, our country's intellectuals are not of the bourgeoisie but of the working class, who know more about Marxism and Leninism and about modern science and culture. Affected by the leftist thinking, some comrades have not fully trusted intellectuals in terms of politics and have not treated them on an equal basis and with a sincere attitude. In terms of work, they have failed to boldly promote intellectuals to leading posts. While selecting middle-aged intellectuals to leading bodies, some comrades have not straightened out their thinking and have set high demands on them, alleging that intellectuals lack practical experience in spite of their knowledge. Such erroneous understanding and views must be corrected and eliminated.

During discussions, some standing committee members said: We participated in the revolution in our early twenties and assumed leading work. Nowadays, young intellectuals' educational level is much better than ours. They are well qualified to undertake all tasks entrusted to them. Of course, we do not mean that all intellectuals must be promoted. What we should promote are those who have ability and political integrity and those who are young and have prospects. In regard to this issue, we must have a correct view and a broad perspective. This is a great issue of vital and lasting importance which affects the rise and fall of the nation.

The standing committee members emphatically pointed out that middle-aged intellectuals are backbone cadres among all intellectuals, playing a role as connecting link between the past and the future. Whether they have done a good job in this regard will directly affect the four modernizations drive. All party and government departments must attend to promoting intellectuals who have ability and political integrity and those who are young and have senior middle school, college or above educational standards to leading posts at all levels. At present, the intellectuals' work and living conditions are relatively poor. This issue should arouse the great attention of all. You must not expect a horse to run fast when you do not let it graze. We must strive to solve middle-aged intellectuals' practical difficulties in their work and living, and improve their work and living conditions.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI AT SCIENTISTS' SOIREE

SK020403 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Lin Xiaoming), on the afternoon of 31 December 1982, the autonomous regional scientific and technological association and the regional philosophy and social science federation jointly sponsored a New Year tea party at Xincheng guest house with the participation of scientists. More than 200 scientific personnel, including experts, scholars and professors who engage in the research and teaching of natural and social sciences happily got together to welcome 1983.

Attending the tea party were leading personnel from the regional party government and army organs, including Zhou Hui, Ting Mao, Wang Duo, Kong Fei, Bu He, (Shi Shengrong) Ba-Tu-Ba-Gen and Zhang Debin. Wang Duo, permanent secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional philosophy and social science federation, presided over the tea party. Zhou Hui delivered an important speech.

In his speech, Wang Duo, on behalf of the regional CPC committee, the regional scientific and technological association and the regional philosophy and social science federation, first extended festive greetings to the broad masses of intellectuals who are working on various fronts. He stated: The upcoming year of 1983 is the first year in which we will vigorously fulfill the task set forth by the 12th CPC Congress in regard to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, and we will implement the new constitution in an effort to bring about long-term good order and peace in the country. According to the Sixth 5-Year Economic Plan, our region has also put forward relevant tasks for us. To fulfill these tasks, it depends on efforts exerted by scientific and technological personnel, including today's attendees, who should take the lead in making new contributions for creating a new work situation.

During the party, Comrade Zhou Hui frequently carried out enthusiastic discussions with scientific and technological attendees on various topics by chiming in with some questions. In his speech, Comrade Zhou Hui first extended cordial regards to scientific and technological attendees and wished that they secure still greater achievements in various fields in the new year. He stated: Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the autonomous region has exerted all-out efforts and scored certain achievements since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in the work to deal with intellectuals. According to the demands set forth by the CPC Central Committee, our region, however, still lags behind in this regard and still has a lot of work to do. The key to creating a new situation in the regional socialist modernization and quadrupling the regional industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century lies in advancing scientific work and in efforts exerted by scientific and technological personnel, including today's attendees, on various fronts across the region.

Comrade Zhou Hui stated: At present, the CPC Central Committee has set forth a new higher level for the issues of intellectuals, science and education. We must do a good job in studying and implementing the spirit of the instructions given by the CPC Central Committee and exert efforts to improve the work of dealing with intellectuals so as to bring into full play the role of scientific and educational personnel in the program of achieving the four modernizations.

Comrade Zhou Hui stated: Following the party, the regional CPC committee will sponsor a forum with the participation of scientific personnel from various fields to solicit extensive opinions, focusing on the regional target of quadrupling industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century, so as to further lay on a scientific foundation the regional plans for economic development.

SHANXI'S HUO SHILIAN ATTENDS TAIYUAN CPC MEETING

HK130222 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The Taiyuan Municipal CPC Committee was held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting. Municipal CPC Committee First Secretary Li Xiuren delivered a report entitled: "Brace Revolutionary Spirit, Clear the Way to Forge Ahead, and Make New Progress in the New Year." The report studied and made arrangements for work in 1983. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Huo Shilian spoke at the meeting. He urged everyone to establish soaring ambitions, go all-out, and strive for still greater success.

This meeting centered its deliberations on emancipating the mind, relaxing the policies and stimulating the advance of all work. It made some new regulations and formulated some new measures regarding structural reforms and economic policies. The meeting demanded that in industry the municipality vigorously promote economic responsibility systems of all types and achieve a relatively great improvement in economic results in industrial production.

In finance and trade, it is necessary to carry out bold reforms in the commercial system and make a big breakthrough in enlivening the urban and rural markets and expanding commodity circulation.

At present it is necessary to further eliminate leftist ideological influence, break down old conventions, destroy the iron rice bowl and speed up the reform of the commerce system.

In agriculture it is necessary to uphold the principle of serving the city and enriching the villages. Full advantage should be taken of the city's favorable conditions to provide financial, material and technical support for agriculture. Within a few years the suburban areas should be built into agricultural and sideline product bases meeting the city's needs. It is also necessary to help the suburban peasants to get rich as quickly as possible.

The meeting also studied and made arrangements for structural reform, science and education, urban construction, social order, and education in communist ideology. The meeting called on the participants to unite as one, brace their revolutionary spirit, clear the way to forge ahead and strive to achieve the vast goal put forward by the 12th party congress and create a new situation in socialist modernization.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA DISCUSSES 5-YEAR PLAN

SK070630 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpts] In the past few days, Tianjin deputies to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC enthusiastically discussed Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan and Minister Wang Bingqian's report on the state budget. They all expressed their support for these two reports.

Deputy Chen Weida said: The Sixth 5-Year Plan is a scientific and practical plan that stresses economic results. The realization of this plan will lay a good foundation for vitalizing China's economy. In order to implement this plan, Tianjin Municipality must do the following work well:

First, we must pay attention to improving economic results from the ideological viewpoint, make progress by relying on science, gear science and technology to the needs of production and see to it that the economy, science and society are jointly developed.

Second, we must rely on the close integration of the three forces -- the workers, peasants and intellectuals. We must conscientiously implement the policy toward intellectuals -- the three basic forces.

Third, we must take advantage of coastal cities to expand the economic and technical interchange with foreign countries. We must reform outdated enterprises, improve the technical and management level of enterprises in the coastal cities, raise the competitive ability of products and find international markets by importing advanced technology and equipment.

Fourth, while attending to technical reformation of outdated enterprises, we must further develop the petrochemical and marine chemical engineering industries, especially the caustic soda industry.

Fifth, we must concentrate financial resources on ensuring the needs of key construction projects.

Deputy Yang Jianbai said: The content of the Sixth 5-Year Plan embraces all fields of work and gives prominence to the key points. It is reliable, opening up a path for further development. It stresses not only material production but also the building of spiritual **civilization**. It also gives consideration to improving the people's livelihood. It will enable China to embark on a new and healthy path of development.

Deputy Wang Enhui said: Judging from practice in the past 2 years, the Sixth 5-Year Plan is reliable and flexible. The situation in Tianjin is like that of the whole country. Last year, the total industrial output value of Tianjin Municipality increased 67.6 percent, overfulfilling the production plan. Of this, light industry rose by over 10 percent, which is unprecedented in recent years. The total industrial output value during the January-October period also increased 6.8 percent over the corresponding period last year. It is expected that the annual growth rate of 6 percent will be exceeded. The agricultural situation is all the more gratifying. Despite successive years of drought, we saw the second high-yield year in grain output since liberation. We have achieved a comprehensive development in the diversified economy, overfulfilling the planned quotas. In capital construction, we have completed an area of 6.4 million square meters in 2 years, two times the housing construction in the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution." Recalling the practice of the past 2 years, we have full confidence in the prospects of China's economic construction.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA ATTENDS GET-TOGETHER

SK310425 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Excerpts] On the evening of 30 December, the municipal people's government held a New Year army-civilian get-together at the No 1 workers' cultural palace.

Leading comrades of the city, the Tianjin Garrison District and the locally stationed PLA units including Chen Weida, Zhang Zaiwang, Yan Dakai, Zhang Huaian, Liu Gang, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, Chen Bing, Cao Zhongnan and Zhao Jiang attended the get-together.

Literary and art groups of the city performed dances, solos, comic dialogues, operas and other colorful programs. Before the get-together started, leading comrades of the city warmly received representatives of model workers.

BRIEFS

SHANXI PREFECTURE GRAIN PRODUCTION -- Yanbei Prefecture in Shanxi Province reaped 2.1 billion jin of grain this year and, by 3 December, had sold 263 million jin to the state, overfulfilling its annual procurement target by 7 percent. [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 82 p 1 SK]

SHANXI-HEBEI POWER LINE -- Construction of a 238-km 220,000-volt power transmission line between the Dongbeijiao transformer substation of Taiyuan, Shanxi, and the Guotongye transformer substation of Shijiazhuang, Hebei, is a key power supply project in north China. Completion of the project will help utilize Shanxi's energy resources, increase power transmission capacity of the Huabei power grid and increase the power supply to Beijing, Tianjin and Tangshan areas. Shanxi's section of the power line ends at Niangziguan. A 30-km section from Yangquan to Niangziguan has already been completed. The section from the Dongbeijiao transformer substation to the Changling transformer substation of Yangquan, a total of 110 km in length, was completed on 10 December. [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 82 p 1 SK]

SINO-U.S. TIES REVIEWED ON EVE OF SHULTZ VISIT

HK130649 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 12 Jan 83 p 1

["New Talks" column: "Shultz Makes Preparations for his Forthcoming Visit to China"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz will visit China at the beginning of next month. Last week he held a "meeting on China" with senior officials and involved specialists. Reports from Washington say that the meeting suggests that the Reagan administration is taking measures to consolidate relations with China, including increasing mutual visits of people at a high level and providing China with technology and arms sales.

Undoubtedly, mutual and frequent visits and talks between leaders at a high level are conducive to increasing understanding and to promoting cooperation between the two countries. A breakthrough in the protracted cold state of Sino-U.S. relations was made 10 years ago when Nixon visited China. The trip Shultz is preparing to make and the visit being planned by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger this year are the kinds of visits that are beneficial.

The United States also hopes that Chinese leaders will pay return visits. When Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations were established in 1979, Deng Xiaoping went to the United States in the capacity of vice premier. Since then no heads of government have ever visited there. Recently some Japanese newspapers spread the news that Zhao Ziyang would visit the United States this summer. Such reports have already been denied.

Before this, a responsible member of U.S. conservative factions wrote an article in the newspapers revealing that the Reagan administration had given the signal, through national security adviser William Clark, of inviting the Taiwan-"Executive Yuan President" Sun Yun-hsuan to visit the United States at the beginning of this year. When Reagan took his presidential office 3 years ago, the farce of sending an invitation card to Chiang Yen-shi took place. Does it mean that at present the trick of "two Chinas" is again being played by means of making invitations? We had better wait and see.

Technical exchanges should be regarded as cooperation in the interest of both sides and not a favor bestowed by one side. Each country has its own strong points, and all countries must learn from others' strong points to offset their weaknesses. The United States does not monopolize all the world's advanced science and technology either. At present it is endeavoring to acquire Japan's advanced military technology. Therefore, it will eventually be disadvantageous to create obstructions and raise blockades in transferring science and technology, thinking this a clever move. Others may not want what you have.

Oksenberg, former member of the U.S. National Security Council, who participated in the study meeting, published an article not long ago saying that when Jimmy Carter was in office scientific and technological exchanges were regarded as an important link in relations with China, and Press, the scientific adviser to the president, did a lot of work to this end. Indeed, this was somewhat different under Carter and than under the previous two administrations. Since Reagan took office, some setbacks have occurred in scientific and technological exchanges. At present, China has made it more definite that it wants to promote its modernization with science and technology. There is much opportunity for China to cooperate with other countries, and this is not confined to any one country.

The present Chinese naval commander Liu Huaqing planned to visit the United States last year in the capacity of chief of the General Staff in order to negotiate the purchase of some military equipment, but this was postponed because of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

Improving the weapons and equipment of the army is an important part of China's modernization. It depends on its own efforts but also assimilates foreign science and technology. Last month, for example, it bought from Britain a kind of missile launched against warships. In August last year, China and the United States issued a joint communique to guide their future actions. If the United States earnestly follows this communique and solves the arms sale problem by steps until it is thoroughly solved, the obstacles can be removed.

Various links of the development of Sino-U.S. relations often involve the question of the principle of mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. If the attitude of regarding oneself as No 1 authority under heaven is maintained and interference in the other side's internal affairs is regarded as one's "virtue and duty," it will be difficult to improve Sino-U.S. relations.

LIAO CHENGZHI RECEIVES NEW TERRITORIES NOTABLES

WEN WEI PO 13 Jan Report

HK130240 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 13 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Dispatch 12 January from correspondent Kuang Ssu-chun [6782 1835 7486]: "Liao Chengzhi Discusses Hong Kong Question With Delegation of New Territories Notables"]

[Text] "It was a warm, cordial and frank discussion. The face-to-face conversation with Vice Chairman Liao Chengzhi has increased our mutual understanding. We are full of confidence in the continuous prosperity and stability of Hong Kong's future after 1997." This was a remark by Liu Huang-fa, chairman of the Heungyeekuk and head of the delegation, in an interview with this reporter after a meeting with Vice Chairman Liao Chengzhi.

"What did you discuss in your talks, which lasted 2 hours and 16 minutes?" asked the reporter.

Answer: Both parties had a frank exchange of views on the question of Hong Kong's future. We put forward a proposal on how to continuously maintain the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong after 1997 in line with the desire of the Hong Kong residents. Vice Chairman Liao gave a detailed reply to the various proposals and suggestions. He also explained China's way of dealing with Hong Kong's future. We should have faith in the Chinese leaders' handling of Hong Kong's future. It is inappropriate to make a guess at the future before the diplomatic talks between China and Britain obtain any results.

Question: Did you talk about the question of self-government by the Hong Kong people and the questions of building an international airport in Deep Water Bay on a joint venture basis as well as Sino-British talks on Hong Kong's future?

Answer: We talked about these questions. Liao Chengzhi said: China's attitude toward Hong Kong's future is known to all. The Sino-British talks are like a ball game. China has kicked the ball to the other party. The next step depends on how the other party kicks the ball back. It will be impossible for China to again run after the ball and kick it.

Question: All the chief members of your delegation have delivered a written proposal to Vice Chairman Liao. What was his reaction to your proposal?

Answer: The reaction was very good. Vice Chairman Liao was very pleased. He said: This is our first contact. There will be two, three or even more contacts in the future. Hong Kong is at a very short distance from Beijing. It takes less than 3 hours to arrive here by plane. When you come to Beijing in the future, just send me a cable. We are the representatives of the masses in the New Territories. Vice Chairman Liao voiced the hope that we shall be able to play the role of promoting and maintaining the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong in the future.

MORNING POST 13 Jan Report

HK130130 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 13 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] In the talks on the future of Hong Kong, "the ball is now in the British court, and it is up to Britain to kick it back rather than for China to chase it," a senior Chinese official told a visiting Hong Kong delegation yesterday.

The remark was relayed by the chairman of the Heung Yee Kuk, Mr Lau Wong-Fat, after a two-hour session with Mr Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, in Beijing yesterday afternoon.

International news agencies interpreted Mr Liao's remark as indicating that China had made some proposals on the future of Hong Kong and was awaiting a reply from Britain. But the British Embassy in Beijing "routinely" made no comment, according to REUTERS.

The overall impression Mr Lau got from the meeting was that the people of Hong Kong should remain optimistic about the future of the territory, he told the SCM POST last night in a long distance call.

Mr Lau is leading a delegation from the Kuk on a visit to present their views to senior Chinese officials. He said Mr Liao agreed with the views of the New Territories residents that the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong should be maintained.

Mr Lau said they had touched on the talks between Britain and China. But he refused to divulge what was said because the talks should be kept confidential while they are in progress. He said Mr Liao agreed that a settlement should be reached as soon as possible. But there was no time schedule because nobody knew how long the talks would take.

Mr Lau said he and four other members of the delegation were received by Mr Liao at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing for more than two hours yesterday morning.

PRC OFFICIALS VOICE OPTIMISM ON HONG KONG

HK130219 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English No 861, 13 Jan 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] At the head of a 16-member group of former prominent bankers and industrialist in China, Hu Zi'ang arrived in Hong Kong on January 10. At 86 Hu is currently chairman of the All-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen. His more prestigious posts, however, are member of the Standing Committee of the NPC and vice-chairman of the CPPCC. The group is visiting Hong Kong as guests of the Hong Kong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong and the Federation of Hong Kong Industries. On January 11, TA KUNG PAO's staff writer Gerald Chen had an interview with Hu and a member of the group, Yang Shoubai, who is on the National Committee of the CPPCC. Before 1949 Yang had been a prominent banker in Chongqing, Sichuan Province. Excerpts of the interview:

First Impressions

Hu: The last time I was in Hong Kong was in 1980 when I had the occasion to meet a fair number of friends in the business and industrial circles. I had the impression then that some of our friends here did not have a clear understanding of the situation in China. There were doubts then.

It's not the same this time and I find the difference quite striking. The facts are there. There have been deep going changes back in China. There is a better understanding that China does not go back on her words. China has no intention of cheating others; nor will she be cheated or bullied by anybody. We all know what the world is like, but China is not greatly affected. We see a bright prospect. It used to take a great deal of talking to convince people of this. Now, this is not necessary.

Worries About Political Campaigne

Many people were hurt in the 'Cultural Revolution', but one often fails to see another side of the question. It was not confined to former capitalists and industrialists like us. It broke out from within the Chinese Communist Party and it was the party that suffered the greatest losses. Many couldn't understand why it happened at the time. Now, of course, everything is clear. It is admitted that Mao Zedong made mistakes in his late years. But the worries are not without reason. Will such things happen again? Things went chaotic because there was no legislation. The constitutions we had before were inadequate. I was on the committee to revise the last constitution. This time there was genuine nationwide discussion, up and down. You have to know that China didn't have a constitution that could be described as really positive before. The new one is the best we've had, which gives the people protection. Another development in China is the vibrant economy. Now we take cost-efficiency as an important measurement of economic growth.

I just had lunch with some responsible staff of the Chartered Bank. The economic problems Hong Kong is experiencing will pass, and the fluctuations will not be too great, I was told. In a leading British banker's words: 'The dark clouds will go away and there will be sunshine.' The British gentleman in the banking business believes China is on the right road and has faith in it. They used to have worries about 1997. But now, they are ready to make loans up to 20 years and for even longer periods.

Yang: China is aiming to quadruple her national output by the year 2000. For the beginning we must strive to achieve an annual growth rate of 4 percent, preferably 5 percent. Take Chongqing, the city I come from (with a population of six million--ed). We have already achieved 6 percent and are going after 7. The prospects make a person like myself happy.

I would like to tell our friends in Hong Kong that communism is still far, far away down the road. What we would like to see is mutual understanding and cooperation to the benefit of both sides. We can exchange our farm products for Hong Kong's advanced technology. Our national dignity does not allow us to cheat or be cheated. I guess what is feared most here is enterprise reform and what we call ideological remoulding. I don't think any such thing is going to happen unless the time is ripe and that, as I said, is far, far away.

I believe in the CPC because in the end it was the CPC that corrected its own mistakes. I don't think Hong Kong's present land policy is doing any good to the local economy. More money should go into manufacturing and the industries.

Future of Hong Kong

Hu: After exchanging views with gentlemen of the Federation of Hong Kong industries today I am under the impression that although they still have misgivings about this or that in China today or even fears about a comeback of the gang of four, the doubts are gradually fading. Hong Kong knows the kind of things Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang and Hu Yaobang are talking about. It is good to see that the mood is changing from one of doubt to confidence. But we shall be glad to take back whatever objections and requests they may have and draw them to the attention of the Chinese Government.

As to the treaties, being a question of principle, I don't think China can concede. This is not to say that China is going to impose her system on Hong Kong. We know that even some people in Britain do not agree with Mrs Thatcher. Can the people of Hong Kong accept her position? We are here also to hear what they have to say. Let's make concerted efforts to dispel the doubts. We don't have to be so mechanical as to imagine that the Chinese Government is going to frame Hong Kong in something or another. There is no intention of giving the people here a deal lower than their present standard of living. It is not going to be that the system of Sichuan or Shanghai is going to be moved to Hong Kong and the territory is going to wake up one fine day to find the system here has already changed to socialism. In short, I find quite a different mood here this time. We see the bright prospects which I am happy to say are shared by many of our friends here.

HONG KONG WORRIES OVER 1997 SAID UNFOUNDED

HK070855 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 6 Jan 83 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "'1997 Phobia' Is a Case of Mistaking the Reflection of a Bow in a Cup for a Snake"]

[Text] Impression Left Over by the "Cultural Revolution"

There are some Hong Kong people who are worried about 1997. They fear that they might become the target of "class struggle" and are afraid of "the changeable communist system" and so on. There are also a handful of elements who are adding fuel to the fire with ulterior motives and trying their utmost to make the situation one of anxiety as if facing imminent disaster. Therefore, it is quite necessary to clarify this problem.

Will another "Cultural Revolution" occur in the future? People throughout the country have provided the answer to this question. The new constitution and the resolutions adopted by the 12th CPC Congress have also given a clear-cut answer, namely, no and never.

First of all, the civilians will not allow such a possibility. The vast number of young people will not be fooled again, and the intellectuals have higher vigilance. The outburst of the "Cultural Revolution" had its complicated historical factors and its source in many years of feudal ideas. Due to the propagation of the "personality cult" carried out for years, the leader was worshipped as a god and only the words of the leader were "absolutely correct" and superior to everything. The people accepted this because of their ardent love of the leader and the party. Even though there was the constitution adopted in 1954, under the conditions of that time, the people's awareness of the legal system could not withstand the overwhelming eulogy and propagation of the personal cult. Today conditions are completely different. If anyone were to practice the personality cult again they would be sure to find no supporters.

Mao Zedong's Faults Have Been Criticized

The resolution on certain questions in the history of the party since the founding of PRC adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee criticized several of Mao Zedong's serious mistakes and thoroughly dealt with the "Cultural Revolution." Prior to the convocation of the 12th CPC Congress, Beijing issued the appraisals of all previous CPC congresses and definitely criticized the ultra-"leftist" mistakes of Mao Zedong.

The young generation, including those around 30-40 years of age were greatly influenced by the decade-long turmoil. They have experienced great changes in China's social and political situation. They have personal experience and profound understanding of what is correct and wrong, and how to prevent the erroneous line of ultra-"leftist."

It is like having an effective inoculation. Wherever the poison of ultra-"leftism" occurs, it is exposed and penetrated by the people. It is impossible then for the remnant elements of the "gang of four" to resort to their intrigues. The influence of ultra-"leftism" left over in the minds of other people will also be corrected along with the change of matters in the new period.

In accordance with concerned stipulations of the constitution, in solving the return of Taiwan to the motherland and regaining the sovereignty of Hong Kong, special administrative regions will be established and prescribed by law enacted by the NPC and the system will remain as before. This is the most reliable legal guarantee. As Ren Zhongyi said after the issue of the new constitution adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC: From now on, we will no longer have any "supreme instructions" that override the law.

No More Political Movements

From now on China will no longer carry out political movements or class struggle. The focus of the work of the whole country will be on economic construction and raising the people's standard of living. These are all stipulated in the law, and everyone must abide by it. In the future, Taiwan and Hong Kong will also have the law for their special administrative regions. Hong Kong people have their own talents for ruling Hong Kong. Therefore, it would be hard to believe that there will be any people who want to peddle "class struggle." How can they carry out such stuff if the Hong Kong people and the mainland compatriots do not allow them to do so? After a decade or so, how can we suppose that the "turmoil" of the "Cultural Revolution" will have any connections with the future of Hong Kong, which exist in a state with two different social systems?

1997 Is Not the Main Reason for the Drastic Fall in Stocks

There was a passage in the RENMIN RIBAO editorial early last November entitled "Correctly Evaluate and Handle Class Struggle at the Present Stage." It said: "There is a part of our territory that has not yet been regained and another part not yet unified." Some people were sensitive and arbitrarily held that this meant carrying out class struggle in Hong Kong. In fact, the entire editorial was on strictly enforcing the legal system throughout the country and dealing with crimes. It did not regard the Hong Kong compatriots as "class enemies" at all. This is easily understood if you read the editorial carefully.

The recession in Hong Kong's economy is mainly a reflection of the world economic depression. It is also the inevitable evil consequences of the real estate craze in previous years. It is precisely on this occasion that the 1997 problem is exaggerated by some people and it is asserted that it is the main reason for the evil consequences. This is not fair.

Provided we are aware of the main trends of circumstances in our motherland and look at the administration of the current mainland, the so-called "1997 phobia" is but mistaking the reflection of a bow in a cup for a snake.

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